THE HICKMAN COURIER.

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*GEORGE WARREN,*
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# THE HICKMAN COURIER.

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FINE JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED
WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.
SALE BILLS,
ENVELOPES,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
INVITATIONS,
ETC, ETC.
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## A GRAND SIGHT.

### One of the Greatest Displays of the Aurora Borealis

**Or Northern Lights Ever Witnessed on This Continent—It Was Seen at Different Points Telegraph Wires Stretching Northwest Affected by It.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—A gorgeous illumination of the heavens was visible Saturday night at cities over a thousand miles apart. It was the most wonderful exhibition of the aurora or northern lights possible ever seen from American soil. Dispatches to the Associated Press show that the phenomenon stretched over a great belt of territory, from Iowa to the Atlantic coast. The magnificent spectacle was scientifically observed at the university of Michigan in Ann Arbor. Astronomical Director W. J. Hussey, of that institution, wires the result to the Associated Press as follows:

"The brilliant rose red aurora visible Saturday night was altogether unexpected. In a general way auroras have been predicted for about this time. Saturday night's display naturally follows the appearance of the great sun spot which has been visible during the past week. Other aurora displays may be expected in the near future."

Other dispatches to the Associated Press show that the phenomenon was witnessed at New York, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo, Detroit, Indianapolis and at Illinois and Iowa points, but not at St. Louis, Kansas City or Memphis. At Cincinnati it was at first supposed that the city of Hamilton, twenty-five miles north, was on fire.

The Associated Press correspondent at Lyons, Ia., gives a typical description as follows:

From east to west the northern sky here was illumined by an immense half circle flaming upward nearly to the zenith. At first blood-red, it dimmed at times to delicate pink, and would brighten suddenly. The circle was shot with rays of almost white lights, all pointed outward from the circle. It began at 6:10 p. m. and for an hour was a gorgeous light. At 7 o'clock it began disappearing. The weather had been very warm throughout the day, but after the aurora rapidly grew colder.

Though not seen at St. Paul or Minneapolis, the aurora was plainly witnessed in Milwaukee. The peculiar disturbance known to telegraphers as an electric storm greatly hampered operators working wires stretching north from the city, but did not materially effect the lines going east and west.

## POWERFUL MUSCLE.

**A Steamboat Captain Kills a Man by a Blow of His Fist, Crushing His Skull.**

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 15.—A remarkable killing happened in Clay county a few days ago, the news just reaching here. Murray Stearns, a gambler and general tough, boarded the steamer Flower, and when the steamer was well under way Stearns refused to pay his passage. The captain proposed to put him off the steamer at the next landing, a few miles above. Stearns, who was drunk, became obstreperous, cursing and swearing, and threatening to kill the mate if he touched him. Capt. Armstrong remonstrated, and Stearns cursed him, making a vicious lunge at the captain with a knife. Armstrong struck him a terrible blow on the head with his fist, crushing Stearns' skull. The man never recovered consciousness, dying in a few hours.

## BEATS THE RECORD

**Eleven Children Born to a Pennsylvania Couple in Five Years.**

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Feb. 15.—Michael Joyce, of Philadelphia, whose boyhood days were spent in this city, is visiting old-time friends here with his family. There is a peculiarity about this family which may be said to be unparalleled. Joyce was married six years ago to a young lady of Phœnixville, Pa., and during the first five years of their married life the couple became the parents of eleven children. The first were triplets, the second triplets, the third twins and the fourth triplets. All are living and in the enjoyment of excellent health. The mother is a small woman, weighing apparently not more than one hundred pounds, and is in the evident possession of unimpaired health. The father is an ordinary appearing man, who is very proud of his achievements in the family line.

## A SECOND MESSIAH.

**A Whole Community Religious Mad—A Newborn Babe Credited with Being a New Redeemer.**

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 15.—News comes from Iron Hill, or, as it is called, the New Jerusalem, in Jackson county, that the Free Methodists of that section have gone wild over a religious craze. Revival meetings are being held, and the entire community has become greatly agitated over religious matters. People come for miles around to attend the meeting. The climax of excitement was reached when the announcement was made in New Jerusalem that a lady had given birth to a child, which the promoters of the meetings declared was none other than a second Messiah. The entire community is perfectly wild with joy, and the statement is almost universally believed.

**Wanamaker's Successful Deal.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Postmaster-General Wanamaker is credited with having made $1,300,000 in the recent Philadelphia and Reading deal. He has long been a holder of blocks of the stock with varying fluctuations, but his faith in the end has made him richer by a cool million.

**Tammany Will Support Hill.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—At a conference held Sunday night between Gov. Hill and the chiefs of Tammany hall they pledged him their support, and will instruct all delegates to the convention of February 22 to vote for him.

**Express Robbers Sentenced.**

MT. GILEAD, O., Feb. 15.—James Carey was sent up for two years for burglarizing the U. S. Express office at Marengo, this county, last summer. Carey, with his partner in crime, escaped from the Morrow county jail about two months ago, but was recaptured. His comrade has not as yet been again taken into custody.

**Town Almost Destroyed.**

NEWPORT, Ark., Feb. 15.—The town of Murta, a station on the Iron Mountain road several miles north of here, was almost completely wiped out by fire.

## MOSTLY GUESSWORK.

**The Auroral Panorama Too Much for the Scientists.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Prof. Wm. Harkness, of the U. S. Naval observatory, in speaking to a Post reporter about the brilliant aurora borealis Saturday night, said that although the sight was a very fine one yet the greatest display of this character he had ever witnessed was in 1858 or 1859, when the lights were seen as far south as Havana. "Many theories," he continued, "have been advanced as to the cause and extent of the auroras, but after all it is pretty much guesswork. It would seem easy enough to determine whether when the lights are visible at the north pole they are visible at the south, yet this point has never been settled. If the theory that the lights are caused by electric currents thrown off from the pole be true, they should be visible both north and south simultaneously. We have records of observations as early as 502. I think it is a fact that auroras come in cycles, say every ten or twelve years, and the electric hypothesis is the usually accepted one. It is possible—yes, I will say probable that more auroras will come in the near future. The recent magnetic disturbances were great. The magnetometers in the observatory were affected."

## THE MINE TROUBLES.

**The Tennessee Troops Capture a Lot of Dynamite. There is Continued Firing on the Militia.**

COAL CREEK, Tenn., Feb. 15.—Company G, second regiment Tennessee guards, with 80 men, a Gatling gun and a six-pound howitzer, commanded by Capt. Keller Anderson, has just been placed in a strong position commanding the town and the railway approaches.

A number of shots have been exchanged almost every evening since Thursday. Several miners are reported wounded. Trouble is expected by both sides and both are confident of victory. The troops fired over the town and the excitement is intense. Threats of a raid on the military camp are heard on all sides.

The parties doing the shooting fire at the tough element. The troops are acting very insolently toward the citizens, and a renewal of the outbreak is expected at any moment. The postmaster was fired upon and driven into his house last Thursday night.

A man at Clinton, Tenn., is reported to have died from a bullet wound received three weeks ago. One mine out of ten is working 123 convicts who are strongly guarded. Troops are stationed at Oliver Springs, but everything is quiet there. The shooting was all done after dark. The troops captured a lot of dynamite on Waldon's Ridge quarry.

## SAPPHIRE SEARCHERS.

**A Wild Rush to Take Up Claims Near Helena, Mont.**

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 16.—The rush to take up sapphire ground along the Missouri river, near Helena, still continues. Every day location notices are received at the office of the county clerk. Just what state the title to these various claims are in it is hard to tell. Some have been located probably two or three times. Not only is the ground on both sides of the river taken up but locations are made of the river bed and channel so that no spot may be overlooked in the region of country covering the wonderful sapphire fields, called by some the new Golconda of Montana. The river for miles up and down the sapphire fields will be a lively place this spring and summer and will present a scene not unlike that witnessed in the palmy days of the famous Alder gulch, which poured a mighty stream of the yellow metal to the world.

**The Reform Bills Ready.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The ways and means committee will report three tariff bills to the house during the present week. This much was determined upon at the meeting of the democratic majority, and the measures to be reported are the Springer free wool bill, the Bryan free binding wire bill, and the Turner bill, placing cotton ties, cotton bagging and machinery for manufacturing the same upon the free list.

**Thousand-Mile Tickets.**

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 16.—Another railroad bill made its appearance, being introduced by Mr. Harshbarger, of Shelby county. It provides that railroad companies must sell one-thousand-mile tickets at a rate not exceeding two cents a mile, and must make them transferable, and permit two or more persons to ride on a ticket the company taking out as much fare as there are passengers.

**The Prince to Pay Us a Visit.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—According to a private cable dispatch received in this city, the prince of Wales and suite of twenty-five persons will pass through Albany on May 27 on their way to Niagara Falls, where two floors at the Clifton have been engaged. The party's destination is Ottawa. The object of this visit of the prince is not disclosed.

**Warden Dyar Sued for Damages.**

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 16.—Reporter Asbaugh, of the Youngstown Telegram, who was arrested with Mrs. Fitzgerald, wife of the executed murderer of that name, for taking manuscript from the state prison without the warden's consent, has sued Warden Dyar for $10,000 damages for false arrest.

**Fatal Quarrel Between Cousins.**

STILLWATER, Mont., Feb. 16.—C. H. and Charles Countryman, cousins quarreled about the ownership of a race horse here. Words led to blows, and in the fight Charles drew a revolver and shot C. H. Countryman five times, killing him instantly.

**Famine in Montenegro.**

VIENNA, Feb. 16.—Owing to the failure of the crops and the lack of customary Russian succor, famine is causing wide-spread distress in Montenegro. This state of affairs has resulted in a wholesale emigration of people of the country to Turkey.

**Threatening Millionaire Snell's Widow.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Mrs. Henrietta Snell, widow of millionaire A. J. Snell, who was murdered by Tascott, has been in a nervous fear for some weeks, as the result of having received anonymous letters demanding the payment of $2,000, on pain of being blown up with dynamite.

**An Eight-Hour Reduction.**

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa., Feb. 16.—The extensive locomotive shops of the New York Erie & Western road were Monday placed on eight-hours' time, a reduction of one hour per day.

## KENTUCKY STATE NEWS.

**Legislative Proceedings.**

FRANKFORT, Feb. 8.—SENATE.—Had a roll-call been demanded in the senate no business would have been transacted as a quorum was not present. The clerks were put to reading the revisory committee's report on corporations and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The special order for the day in the house was the Gardner resolution requiring a report from various Louisville trust companies, but the house was not ready to pass upon this point, and it was run into the orders of the day, and will come up Wednesday. The committee on municipalities reported the bill to repeal local option in Simpson county. It was favorably reported, and it went into the orders of the day with a number of other bills. The Carroll resolution, instructing representatives and senators in congress to bring the claims of the Louisville life saving station before the national house. Mr. Kirk objected to this on the ground that the present assembly had instructed congress too much already. It was pointed out that said station is the only inland station in the United States, and that many lives have been saved, and property to the value of thousands of dollars preserved, and that the bill before the national house in reference to the pay of coast life saving service did not mention the station at Louisville at all. The resolution passed the house and will probably pass the senate. On motion of Mr. Chart [illegible] the house went into a committee of the whole to consider the bill on revenue and taxation. Section 1, Article 1, relating to the board of county commissioners, was discussed until the time of adjourning, but nothing was adopted.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 9.—SENATE.—Mr. Miller sent up a bill to provide that judges of the First, Second, Third and Fourth congressional districts be required, when sentencing prisoners to a term in the penitentiary, to designate the Eddyville branch. Senator Alexander, of Jefferson, sent up a monster petition from the ladies of Louisville, asking that the bill on the property rights of women be passed. Two bills were sent up from the revisory committee, one entitled: "An act relating to common carriers," and the second, "An act to prescribe the mode of proceeding against persons guilty of contempt and to fix the penalty for such offense." Mr. Stewart offered a bill to amend the common school laws of this commonwealth. The clerk then proceeded with the reading of the corporation bill and finally the members got tired and began to filibuster on adjournment. During the larger part of the sitting a quorum was not present, and this was shown every time the roll was called.

HOUSE.—Bills introduced: Giving county courts power to amend the charters of existing graded free schools which have been established by special act of the general assembly, and regulating the provision of the same, to amend section 2, article 5, chapter 92, of the general statutes. This bill is to raise the retail liquor license from $150 to $250. Mr. Dickson spoke in favor of his bill to amend [illegible], code of practice, relating to duties of guardians. Ordered to be printed. Mr. Bashaw then sent up a bill to provide the manner of payment of employes in mines, factories, work-shops, etc., in the commonwealth. Several bills had a second reading. The Myers bill to regulate the employment of minors and females was passed over on account of the absence of its author.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 10.—SENATE.—Mr. Newman's resolution to pay the expenses of the committee that visits the Eddyville prison was passed. The revisory commission sent in reports to several chapters of the general statutes, including chapters on contracts, religious societies, commissioners and receivers, arbitration and reward, treasury claims, private corporations and courts and attorneys, and the McCain tobacco bill was reported favorably by the committee and made a special order for February 22.

HOUSE.—The Gardner resolution providing for an investigation of the Louisville trust companies was taken up and amended by striking out the names of each company and making the resolution apply to the state and calling on the auditor for the names of all the companies. As amended the resolution passed. Mr. Myers' bill to exempt the water works of cities of the second class was discussed in all its phases and amended by making it apply to Louisville. It was then given the second reading and will probably pass when a vote is reached. The revenue bill consumed the remainder of the day.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 11.—SENATE.—Mr. Alexander introduced a bill to authorize fidelity guarantee and deposit companies of other states to transact surety business in the state of Kentucky, provided said companies will comply with the laws applicable to fire and marine insurance companies doing business in this state. The lengthy bill on incorporations, which has taken nearly a week to read, was referred to the committee on corporations, except that part of it concerning railroads which goes to the committee on railroads, to be considered jointly by the two committees. The Hargis resolution providing that not more than two counties shall form any legislative district, was finally disposed of by being laid on the table.

HOUSE.—A motion was adopted to have the Myers street car bill and the Wilson bill on the subject referred to the same committee, in order that they may be considered together. The bill to change the manner of selecting juries was reported adversely by the committee on general statutes. Mr. Lively's two bills, amending the general statutes regulating the manner of electing special judges in the circuit courts, were reported adversely by the same committee and disagreed to by the house. The resolution to build a monument to Joel T. Hart, the sculptor, which was thought to be sure of passage, was defeated by a vote of 46 to 37, 51 votes being necessary to make an appropriation. Mr. Dawson's bill to repeal the prohibition laws applicable to his county had several constitutional points raised on it, and was finally defeated.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 12.—SENATE.—Little business was transacted in this branch of the general assembly to-day.

HOUSE.—Bills introduced: To abolish the office of county assessor, and require the magistrates to assess the property; to legalize the levies of taxes made by certain county courts; act repealing an act to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits in Lee county; to consolidate into one the offices of sheriff and jailer of the several counties of the state; to amend article 1, section 34 of the civil code of practice, giving a married woman in certain cases the right to sue and be sued alone when her husband refuses to unite with her; to regulate the punishment of county officers guilty of malfeasance or nonfeasance or a wilful neglect in the discharge of their official duties. The house met this afternoon in committee of the whole and heard arguments from sundry citizens of Louisville in opposition to certain sections of the revenue bill as it now stands. A report was received from the auditor showing in detail how many notes and bonds were due to the state from all sources.

AS PERRY MCKNIGHT and William Johnson, prominent citizens of Christian county, were driving into Hopkinsville upon a wagon loaded with hoop-poles, one of them broke from its fastening and in its rebound struck both of the men a violent blow on the head, inflicting injuries which it is thought will result in death.

JERRY OSBORNE, the cattle poisoner, was arrested near Lexington.

AT Cadis Ciadell Scott stabbed and fatally wounded his brother-in-law, John Summer. Scott has fled the country.

RICHARD HIGDON, a colored barber of Frankfort, has received the appointment of United States mail weigher on the route between Louisville and Lexington.

IN a drunken fight in Anderson Carr's saloon, Stanford, Green Gentry, colored, stabbed and instantly killed Joe Goode, also colored. The trouble arose over a glass of beer, and Gentry claims it was a case of self-defense.

AMBROSE F. WILLIS, who was injured in the Iron Hills boiler explosion near Enterprise six weeks ago, died the other night. This is the third death from the accident. He was eighty years of age.

IN a fight with three men in Clay county, Bob Sizemore was shot and instantly killed. The killing occurred at the headwaters of Redbird creek. It is the outgrowth of an old feud. The names of two of the parties who were implicated are Gen. Holling and Felix Farmer.

MIKE ROGERS died suddenly at his boarding-house, in Paris. He was confined to his room from grippe, but not thought to be dangerously ill. An attendant left the room for a few minutes, and on returning found him dead. He was a confederate soldier in the "Orphan Brigade."

## SAVING SOULS.

### The Christian Church Will Have to Change Its Tack,

**Or It Will Run on the Rocks of Demolition—Trust the Lord, Love Him and Obey Him—Sermon by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage.**

Dr. Talmage's text was taken from Luke vi. 17. "And He came down with them and stood in the plain."

Christ on the mountains is a frequent study. We have seen Him on the Mount of Olives, Mount of Beatitudes, Mount Moriah, Mount Calvary, Mount of Ascension, and it is glorious to study Him on these great natural elevations. But, how is it, that never before we have noticed Him on the plain?

Amid the rocks, high up on the mountain, Christ had passed the night, but now, at early dawn, He is coming down with some especial friends, stepping from shelving to shelving, here and there a loosened stone rolling down the steep sides ahead of Him, until He gets in a level place, so that He can be approached without climbing from all sides. He is on the level. My text says, "He came down with them and stood on the plain."

Now, that is what the world wants to-day more than anything else—a Christ on the level, easy to get at, no ascending, no descending, approachable from all sides—Christ on the plain. The question among all consecrated people to-day is what is the matter with the ministers? Many of them are engaged in picking holes in the Bible and apologizing for this and apologizing for that. In an age when the whole tendency is to pay too little reverence to the Bible, they are fighting against Bibliolatry, or too much reverence for the Bible. They are building a fence on the wrong side of the road, not on the side where the precipice is and off which multitudes are falling, but on the upper side of the road, so that people will not fall up hill, of which there is no danger. There is no more danger of Bibliolatry, or too much reverence for the Scriptures, than there is that astrology will take the place of astronomy, or alchemy the place of chemistry or the canal-boat the place of the limited express rail train. What a theological farce it is; ministers fighting against too much reverence for the scriptures, ministers pretending to be friends of the Bible, yet doing the book more damage than all the blatant infidels on all the earth. The trouble is our theologians are up in the mountain in a fight above the clouds about things which they do not understand. Come down on the plain and stand beside Christ, who never preached a technicality or a didacticism. What do you, O wise-headed Ecclesiastic, know about the decrees of God? Who cares a fig about your sublapsarianism or your supralapsarianism?

What a spectacle we have in our denomination to-day—committees trying to patch up an old creed made two hundred or three hundred years ago, so that it will fit on the nineteenth century. Why do not our millinery establishments take out of the garrets the coal-scuttle bonnets which our great grandmothers wore and try to fit them on the head of the modern maiden? You can not fix up a three-hundred-year-old creed so as to fit our time. Princeton will sew on a little piece, and Union seminary will sew on a little piece, and Allegheny seminary and Danville seminary will sew other pieces, and by the time the creed is done it will be as variegated as Joseph's coat of many colors. Think of having to change an old creed to make it clear that all infants dying go to Heaven! I am so glad that the committees are going to let the babies in. Thank you. So many of them are already in that the hills of Heaven look like a Sunday-school anniversary. Now, what is the use of fixing up a creed which left any doubt on that subject? No man ever doubted that all infants dying go to Heaven, unless he be a Herod or Charles Guiteau. I was opposed to overhauling the old creed at all, but, now that it has been fitted up, and its imperfections set up in sight of the world, I say, overboard with it and make a new creed. There are to-day in our denomination 500 men who could make a better one. I could make a better one myself. As we are now in process of changing the creed, and no one knows what we are expected to believe, or will, two or three years hence, be expected to believe, I could not wait, and so I have made a creed of my own, which I intend to observe the rest of my life. I wrote it down in my memorandum-book some six months ago, and it reads as follows: "My creed; The glorious Lord; To trust Him, love Him, and obey Him is all that is required. To that creed I invite all mankind. T. DEWITT TALMAGE."

The reason Christianity has not made more rapid advance is because the people are asked to believe too many things. There are, I believe, to-day, millions of good Christians who have never joined the church and are not counted among the Lord's friends, because they can not believe all the things they are required to believe. One-half the things a man is expected to believe in order to enter the church and reach Heaven have no more to do with his salvation than the question, "How many volcanoes are there in the moon?" or "How far apart from each other are the rings of Saturn?" or "How many teeth were there in the jaw-bone with which Samson smote the Philistines?" I believe 10,000 things, but none of them have anything to do with my salvation except these two: I am a sinner and Christ came to save me. Musicians tell us that the octave consists of only five tones and two semi-tones, and all the Handels and Haydns and Mozarts and Wagners and Schumanns of all ages must do their work within the range of those five tones and two semi-tones. So I have to tell you that all the theology that will be of practical use in our world is made out of the two facts of human sinfulness and Divine atonement. Within that octave swing, "The Song of Moses and the Lamb," the Christmas chant above Bethlehem, and the Allelujah of all the choirs standing on seas of glass.

Is there not some mode of getting out of the way of these non-essentials, these superfluities, these divergencies from the main issue? Is there not some way of bringing the church down out of the mountain of controversy and conventionalism and put it on the plain where Christ stands? The present attitude of things is like this. In a famine-struck district a table has been provided and it is loaded with food enough for all. The odors of the meats fill the air. Everything is ready. The platters are full. The chalices are full. The baskets of fruit are full. Why not let the people in? The door is open. Yes, but there is a cluster of wise men blocking up the door discussing the contents of the caster standing mid-table. They are shaking their fists at each other. One says there is too much vinegar in that caster, and one says there is too much sweet oil, and another says there is not the proper proportion of red pepper. I say, "Get out of the way and let the hungry people come in." Now, our blessed Lord has provided a great supper, and the oxen and the fatlings have been killed, and fruits from all the vineyards and orchards of Heaven crown the table. The world has been invited to come, and they look in, and they are hungry, and people would pour in by the millions to this world-wide table but the door is blocked up by controversies, and men with whole libraries on their backs are disputing as to what proportion of sweet oil and cayenne pepper should make up the creed. I cry, "Get out of the way and let the hungry world come in."

The Christian church will have to change its tack or it will run on the rocks of demolition. The world's population annually increases 15,000,000. No one pretends that half that number of people are converted to God. There are more than twice as many Buddhists as Protestants, more than twice as many Buddhists as Roman Catholics. Protestants, 135,000,000; Catholics, 195,000,000; Buddhists, 400,000,000. There are 175,000,000 Mohammedans and 220,000,000 Brahmins. Meanwhile, many of the churches are religious club-houses, where a few people go on Sunday morning, averaging one person to a pew or one person to half a dozen pews, and leaving the minister at night to sweat through a sermon with here and there a lone traveler, unless, by a Sunday evening sacred concert, he can get out an audience of respectable size.

The vast majority of the church membership round the world put forth no direct effort for the salvation of men. Did I say there would have to be a change? I correct that and say: There will be a change. If there be fifteen million persons added every year to the world's population, then, there will be thirty million added to church and forty million and fifty million and sixty million. How will it be done?

It will be done when the church will meet Christ on the plain. Come down out of the mountain of exclusiveness. Come down out of the mountain of pride. Come down out of the mountain of freezing indifference. Old Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, great on earth and in Heaven, once said to me: "I am in favor of a change. I do not know what is the best way of doing things in the churches, but I know the way we are doing now is not the best way, or the world would be nearer salvation than it seems to be."

So I feel, so we all feel, that there needs to be a change. The point at which we all come short is not presenting Christ on the plain. Christ on the level with all the world's woes and wants and necessities.

The full change will have to come from the rising ministry. We now in the field are too set in our ways. We are lumbered up with technicalities. We have too many concordances and dictionaries and encyclopedias and systems of theology on our head to get down on the plain. Our vocabulary is too frosted. We are too much under the domination of customs regnant for many centuries.

Come on, young men of the ministry. Take this pulpit, take all the pulpits, [illegible] the language of the street and the market-place and the family circle, preach Christ on the plain. As soon as the church says by its attitude, not necessary by its words, "My one mission is to help for this life and help for the life to come all the people," and it presses its earnestness in the matter, [illegible] on foot, and on horseback, and in [illegible], and in carriages will come to the churches in such numbers that they will have to be met at the door by ushers, saying: "You were here last Sunday; you can not come in to-day. Gentlemen and ladies, you must take your turn." And, it will be, as in the Johnstown freshet and disaster, when the government station was opened for the supply of bread, and it took the officers of the law to keep the sufferers in line, because of the great rush for food. When this famine-struck world perceives that the Church is a Government of the universe to provide the bread of eternal life for all the people, the rush will be unprecedented and unmanageable.

Astronomers have been busy measuring worlds, and they have told us how great is the circumference of this world and how great its diameter, yea they have kept on until they have weighed our planet and found its weight to be six sextillion tons. But by no science has the weight of this world's trouble been weighed. Now, Christ standing on the level of our humanity stands in sympathy with every trouble. There are so many aching hearts: His ached under the thorns. There are so many aching feet: His were worn with the long journey up and down the land that received Him not. There are so many persecuted souls: every hour of His life was under human outrage. The world had no better place to receive Him than a cattle pen, and its farewell was a slap on his cheek and a spear in his side. So intensely human was He that there has not been in all our race a grief or infirmity or exhaustion or pang that did not touch Him once and that does not touch him now. The lepers, the paralytics, the imbecile, the maniac, the courtesan, the repentant brigand, which one did He turn off, which one did He not pity, which one did He not help? The universal trouble of the world is bereavement. One may escape all the other troubles, but that no soul escapes. Out of that bitter cup every one must take a drink. For instance, in order that all might know how He sympathizes with those who have lost a daughter, Christ comes to the house of Jairus. There is such a big crowd around the door, He and his disciples have to push their way in. From the throng of people, I conclude that this girl must have been very popular. She was one of those children whom everybody likes. After Christ got in the house, there was such a loud weeping that the ordinary tones of voice could not be heard. I do not wonder. The dead daughter was twelve years of age. It is about the happiest time in most lives. Very little children suffer many injustices because they are children, and childhood is not a desirable part of human existence—they get whacked or set on. But, at twelve years of age the child has come to self-assertion, and is apt to make her rights known. And then, twelve years of age is too early for the cares and anxieties of life. So this girl was, I think, the merriment of the household. She furnished for them the mimicry, and the harmless mischief, and aroused the guffaw that often rang through that happy home. But, now she is dead, and the grief at her departure is as violent as her presence had been vivacious and inspiriting till the bereavement was so sharp, so overwhelming! How could they give her up? I suspect that they blamed themselves for this or for that. Oh! if they had had some other doctor, or taken some other medicine, or had been more careful of her health, or if they had not given her that reproof sometime when she had not really deserved it. Oh, if they had been more patient with her hilarities and, instead of hushing her play, had participated in it! You know there are so many things that parents always blame themselves for at such times. Only twelve years of age. So fair, so promising, so full of life a few days ago, and now so still! Oh, what is it to have a daughter dead! The room is full of folks, but yonder is the room where the young sleeper is. The crowd can not go in there. Only six persons enter, five besides Christ—three friends, and, of course, the father and mother. They have the first right to go in. The heaviest part of the grief was theirs. All eyes in that room are on the face of this girl. There lay the beautiful hand, white and finely shapen, but it was not lifted in greeting to any one in the group. Christ stepped forward and took hold of that hand, and said, with a tone and accentuation charged with tenderness and command: "Damsel, I say unto thee, arise!" And, without a moment's delay, she arose, her eyes wide open, her cheeks turning from white lily to red rose, and the parents cry, "She lives! She lives!" and the throng in front of the doorway repeat it: "She lives! She lives!" Will not all those who have lost a daughter feel that such a Christ as that can sympathize?

On another occasion He showed how He felt about the loss of a son. Here are the obsequies. A long procession; a widowed mother following her only son. I know not how long the husband and father had been gone, but upon this son, who had now come to be a young man, the leadership of that household had fallen. I think he had got to be the bread-winner. He was proud of his mother, and she should never lack anything as long as he lived. And there is no grander spectacle on earth than a young man standing between want and a widowed mother. But that young man had fallen lifeless under accident or disaster, and he was being carried out. Only a very few hours in that land are allowed to pass between decease and burial. It is the same day or the next. And there they move on. Christ meets the procession. His eye picks out the chief mourner. He puts His hand on the bier as much as to say to the pall-bearers: "Stop! There will be no burial to-day. That broken heart must be healed. That mother must have her home rebuilt." And then looking into the face of the young man (for in those lands the face is always exposed in such a procession), Christ speaks one sentence, before which death fell prostrate under the bier. "Young man, I say unto thee, arise." He sat up, while the overjoyed mother wrapped him in her arms, and wellnigh smothered him with her caresses and the air was rent with congratulations. Can anyone who has ever lost a son doubt that Christ sympathizes with such woe? And how many there are who need that particular comfort. It was not hollow sentiment, when, after Edmund Burke, the greatest orator of his time, had lost his son, and the bereaved father, crossing the pasture field, met the horse that had belonged to that deceased son, that the orator threw his arms around the horse's neck and kissed the dumb brute. It was not hollow sentiment when David, the psalmist, cried out at the news of his son's death, although he had been a desperately bad boy: "Oh, Absalom, my son! my son! Would God I had died for thee. Oh, Absalom, my son! my son!" But for such and all other bereavement there is Divine condolence.

Christ on the plain. I care not from what side you approach Him, you can touch Him and get His help. Is it mental depression you suffer? Remember Him who said: "My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me?" Is it a struggle for bread? Remember Him who fed the 5,000 with two minnows and five biscuits, neither of the biscuits larger than your fist. Is it chronic ailment? Remember the woman who for eighteen years was bent almost double, and He lifted her face until she could look into the blue sky. Are you a sailor and spend your life battling with the tempests? Remember Him who flung the tempest of Gennesareth flat on the crystal pavement of a quiet sea.

That Christ is in sympathy with all who have trouble with their eyes, and that is becoming an almost universal trouble through much reading in rail cars, and the overpressure of study in the schools where children are expected to be philosophers at ten, boys and girls at fourteen with spectacles. I say with all such trouble Christ is in sympathy. Witness blind Bartimeus. Witness the two blind men in the house. Witness the two blind men near Jericho. Witness the man born blind. Did he not turn their perpetual midnight into midnoon, till they ran up and down clapping their hands and saying: "I see! I see!" That Christ is in sympathy with those who stammer, or have silenced ears, notice how promptly he came to that man with impediment of speech and gave his command on the tongue so that he could speak with ease, and, putting his fingers into the ears, retuned the tympanum. Is there a lack of circulation in your arm think of him who cured the defective circulation and the inactive muscles of a patient who had lost the use of hand and arm, by saying: "Stretch forth thy hand," and the veins and nerves and muscles resumed their offices, and though in doing so the joints may have cracked from long disuse, and there may have been a strange sensation from elbow to finger-tip, he stretched it forth. And nothing is the matter with you but you may appeal to a sympathetic Christ. And if you feel yourself to be a great sinner, hear what he said to that woman of ill-fame, Magdalen, while with a scathing sarcasm he dashed her hypocritical pardoners.

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The coats mentioned in the Bible were square garments of fine lamb's wool, worn by every Israelite. There was a hole in the center for the head to go through, and it hung down before and behind. It was a coat by day, a covering at night, and a shroud in the grave. If seized by a creditor it had to be returned at sunset.

## OVERRULING A MAJORITY.

**How Minorities Have Defeated the Voice of the People.**

It is true, as contended by Mr. Reed and his associates, that ours is "a government of majorities," but it is of majorities duly ascertained and duly recorded.

There was a majority of democrats in this country in 1876 but their vote was not "duly recorded," and the result was that Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes filled the office to which Mr. Tilden had been chosen.

In 1888 a majority of the people in this country preferred Mr. Cleveland for president to Mr. Harrison but that fact was not "duly ascertained," and consequently was not "duly recorded," and Mr. Harrison for the past three years has been president of the United States.

Ours is a government of law. The law is formulated by the majority, decently and in order, but the law is above the majority until the majority changes it.

In discussing the new rules, Mr. Reed says: "The rule that the presence of a majority of members constitutes a quorum has been the question of every court to which it has been referred, and I think it ought to have the sanction of this house."

Not at all. This principle was referred to the highest court in America, the court of the people; Mr. Reed and his congress were tried before that tribunal, and the principle was not sanctioned. On the contrary it was repudiated as forcibly as a people can possibly repudiate anything.

What the people hold to is that the presence of a majority, duly ascertained and duly recorded, constitutes a quorum. The rules for ascertaining and recording this majority are well known; the chief is that of calling the roll. Each member of the house answers, or declines to answer, as in his judgment best fits the situation. From that roll call there is no appeal.

There has never been a time in the history of the country when the majority could not—by patiently pursuing its own end and holding its followers together—enact any law that seemed to be wise, or repeal any statute that seemed to it injurious.

Mr. Reed laid down the new principle, that the speaker should himself determine the presence of a majority, not for the purpose of giving force and effect to the will of the majority of the house, but in order to retain in the hands of "a majority of the republican party"—which is quite a different thing—the control of the house.

The leaders of the republican party had formulated certain measures that were abhorrent to a large part of their constituents, and the protests that came from the people had weakened the forces which Mr. Reed thought to hold together.

All that the democrats contended for was that Mr. Reed should bring into the house his majority, and keep it in the house, and thus put the full responsibility on his party. This he was unable to do. Some of his members failed him on one issue, and some on another; some were unwilling to go upon record as openly defying the party caucus, and equally unwilling to participate in the legislation that Mr. Reed thought necessary.

The result was that they absented themselves. The democrats took advantage of this position of affairs as they had a right to do. They insisted that Mr. Reed bring his majority to the house and place it on record. He refused to do this, and instead changed the time-honored method of ascertaining the presence of a majority, substituting for it his own will.

It is urged in behalf of this change that such rules prevail in other legislative assemblies. It is true that they prevail chiefly in countries that only have recently adopted parliamentary government. They prevail in countries that are just beginning to free themselves from personal government, and so the personal element still largely predominates in their parliamentary forms.

In England and America the supremacy of the speaker has not been accepted and will not be accepted as long as the people have representative government. When they are willing to substitute for it a government by caucus, or a government by a "steering committee," or a government by the speaker, then the principle that "the presence of a majority of the members constitutes a quorum, that presence ascertained by the speaker himself" will not be disputed.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## "IN DUE SEASON."

**Blaine's Diplomacy Again Manifested in the Letter.**

Four years ago Mr. Blaine wrote a letter from Florence ostensibly a declination to be considered a candidate at Chicago. Discussion followed as to the real meaning of the letter, it being a misfortune of Mr. Blaine's epistolary efforts that they are so very brilliant as to be dazzlingly uncertain. Mr. Blaine's name was presented to the convention, but Mr. Harrison was nominated through the assistance of Mr. Blaine's friends.

Mr. Blaine has written another letter. He is not now a traveler sojourning in Italy. He is secretary of state in the cabinet of Benjamin Harrison, and as such is bound by every precedent of the history of American politics as by a sense of courteous recognition of the superior right of his chief not to remain in the cabinet if his purpose was to run counter to the ambition of the president to whom he owes his selection. Mr. Blaine now says: "I am not a candidate for the presidency and my name will not go before the national convention for the nomination." [illegible] the assertion that under [illegible] circumstances will he be a candidate, the letter of Mr. Blaine is not [illegible] accepted as a final declaration [illegible] and emphasis are [illegible] Mr. Blaine's studied [illegible] dashed off [illegible] peremptory [illegible] always obeyed, as the [illegible] of 1876 discovered. [illegible] the republican party [illegible] United States [illegible] doubted [illegible] this declaration [illegible] Blaine candidacy.

[illegible] "I want this [illegible] in due season." [illegible] season [illegible] naturally [illegible] Harrison [illegible]

season to them would have been last summer, when the friends of each were contributing to the cunningly-devised Blaine boom. They threw their political fortunes into the Blaine floodtide and now find them strewn upon the shore, while the Harrison craft, aided by Blaine, has all advantage of wind and tide and extra steam, and will make harbor in what Blaine in his letter calls "due season."

Neither Mr. Blaine nor Mr. Blaine's immediate opportunity-seeking friends have cause for complaint against the Harrison administration, which has been decidedly considerate of both. Mr. Blaine has been reinforced in the cabinet by Mr. Elkins—and there is no evidence that the Blaine influence, when it was in earnest, was not potent with Harrison. To a coterie thus recognized and influential the continuance of Harrison in the white house would be preferable to the advent of any other republican, and since the terrible castigation of 1884 abides as a warning in Blaine's memory, forbidding him to assay the campaign anew under any circumstances, it was part of the Blaine [illegible] to retain Harrison in himself that the [illegible] way might be made against a republican who is at once his patron and his protege.

Blaine's clever, if not gracious, maneuvering has smoothed Harrison's path to Minneapolis. The secretary has made ingenious use of his friends, and his reward will be continuance of the portfolio of state in his hands should the beneficiary of his tactics be reelected to the presidency.—Chicago Times.

## ANOTHER STEAL THWARTED.

**Nebraska's Rightful Governor Can Now Take His Seat.**

The attempt of the republicans of Nebraska to steal the governorship of that state has been thwarted by the supreme court of the United States, and as soon as James E. Boyd, democrat, can take the oath of office Nebraska will have again a lawful government representing the wishes of its electors, expressed at the polls. The claim that Boyd was not a citizen of the United States never rested on a scintilla of evidence that any but a partisan court would listen to, but it sufficed for the supreme court of Nebraska. One republican fraud on the ballot has thus been undone, but Bulkeley still remains governor of Connecticut; Chandler still occupies a stolen seat in the United States senate from New Hampshire, and Sanders and Powers still hold stolen seats from Montana. When these wrongs are righted; when Frank Hiscock makes his last bow in the United States senate, and when Messrs. Hawley and Platt, representatives of the minority in Connecticut, retire from the senate the American people will be no longer confronted with these parodies on their institutions and justice will have been done. All of these things will come in time.—Albany Argus.

## WILL BE LOOKED INTO.

**Democrats Will Reform Existing Pension Iniquities.**

It is good news that an investigation of the pension bureau is at last to be undertaken in earnest by the democrats of the house. It is one of the worst scandals of the Harrison administration that a discredited politician like Raum should have been retained as the head of this important department of the government after conclusive evidence of his gross unfitness for the place had become public, despite all the concealment and whitewash. An official exposure of his misdoings ought to force action even from a president who does not believe in dismissing a man when he is "under fire." An equally searching investigation ought to be made into the no less notorious and discreditable management of the census bureau by Porter. That shrewd spoilsman has done his best to avert trouble by giving a good many democratic senators and representatives' slices of the "pork," but we shall not believe until we are forced to do so that a house with a democratic majority of one hundred and fifty will let off a republican rascal because he has been in cahoot with so many democrats.—N. Y. Post.

## OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

——Mr. Blaine's ultimatum will no doubt be regarded as a very able state paper at the white house.—Chicago Times.

——Mr. Blaine's disgust with his party may be measured by the fact that he has turned its presidential nomination over to Harrison.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

——Now that the "war scare" is over congress can attend to the work of reening the government's finances from the muddle into which the extravagance of the billion dollar congress got them.—N. Y. World.

——The net decrease in the cash balance of the treasury for January was $3,205,869. From month to month the Harrison administration continues to spend more than the gross revenues of the government for the month.—St. Louis Republic.

——A birdseye view of the republican imbroglio in Iowa suggests that even the longest-legged and most artful dodger cannot straddle the forks of the road much longer. They must declare for or against prohibition, and then comes the diverging processions.—Detroit Free Press.

——Knowing that his strength with his own party and the country generally was never greater, Mr. Blaine has, nevertheless, declined to enter the presidential lists. The inference that must be drawn from that fact is full of encouragement to the democratic cause.—Boston Globe.

——When the democrats of the United States get ready to accept the republican high tariff of 1890 as a substitute for the McKinley bill on Mr. [illegible] they will nominate Mr. [illegible] for president. In the meantime [illegible] nominating democrats [illegible]—St. Louis Republic.

——Secretary Foster in his treasury [illegible]

THE HICKMAN COURIER.

HICKMAN, KY.,

FRIDAY, : : : : FEB. 19, 1892.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce M. D. JOHNSON as a candidate for Sheriff of Fulton county, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce W. A. SHUCK as a candidate for Sheriff of Fulton county at the ensuing election subject to the action of the Democratic party.

ARIZONA and Oklahoma will probably be admitted as States during this Congress.

—The two factions of the Democratic party in Louisiana will compromise by putting an entire new ticket in the field.

THE Ohio Legislature in considering the resolution to investigate the election of Senator Brice has agreed that the matter be left to the United States Senate.

THE Harrison administration has been spending so much money on its war with Chili that it is compelled to economize by stopping the fast-mail trains to the west.

THE Ways and Means Committee of the House is harmonious now and ready to open the attack on the McKinley bill. So, let it open and push it when it does open.

THE early convention movement in New York is having its effect in the Northwest. A combination of five States for Cleveland is reported as an offset to the Hill boom.

THE New York Tribune seconds the New York Herald's nomination of Henry Watterson for President. If this thing keeps on, the gallant Kentuckian will be elected by acclamation.

THE business men of Louisville are making a hard fight against the proposed tax law, which will increase the taxation of corporations by making them pay on the value of their franchises.

THE United States and Great Britain have agreed that the Behring Sea dispute should be arbitrated by France, Italy and Spain. That we accept Italy as an arbitrator shows the confidence our country has in its case.

THE white Republicans of South Carolina are trying to separate themselves from the black in the hope that it will make them more respectable. But the only way of a Republican, white or black, to become more respectable is to become less Republican.

THE proposed bank inspection by a State officer, and other restrictions upon banking operations, meets with great favor. It is something that has been long needed, and if it had been in force the rotten bank failures in Louisville last year could not have occurred.

A REDUCTION of the tax on woollen goods to 35 per cent. ad valorem would save the people millions on woolen clothing and at the same time give an increasing revenue to the Government. The Democratic party will unite to a man in favor of free wool and cheap clothing.

A REPUBLICAN correspondent of the Globe-Democrat gives a significant reason for the declination of Mr. Blaine. He says Republicans in Washington think it was because Mr. Blaine was satisfied that no Republican could carry New York this year and, therefore, no Republican could be elected.

GENERAL BENJAMIN F. BUTLER once the dry nurse of the rag baby, is now opposed to inflating the currency with silver. And, moreover, he says he doesn't care if his inconsistency "does raise a storm about his ears." The curious thing about this is that he thinks what he thinks still makes a difference to any one besides himself.

FRANCE affords a striking illustration of the natural effect of the high tariff system, which is worth more as a practical object lesson than all the special pleading of the protected classes and their paid advocates. The government adopted a high tariff schedule, and a cable dispatch says that prices are rapidly rising in consequence.

KENTUCKY has long been noted for supplying the best things to eat and drink—and more of it; the finest horses, biggest and greatest men, and now comes to the front with the largest woman. She is known as the "Giant Girl of Missouri," whose "folks," though now of Misouri were natives of Georgetown, Scott county, this state. Though only 18 years of age, and not fleshy, she weighs over 400 pounds, and stands eight feet two inches tall. She is a descendant of the Gen. Ewing family.

CONGRESSMAN Scott, of Illinois has introduced a bill to repeal the sugar bounty. Since the 'free sugar" law went into effect the Government has paid a bounty of $4,500,000 to the sugar manufactures out of the money extorted from the people by unjust tariff taxation. This is not all, for $1,000,000 more of claims are awaiting adjudictation. The cotton planters of the South, white and colored, who are losing two cents a pound raising cotton, and the farmers of Kansas who have used for fuel the corn they could not sell, have had to worry along without assistance from the federal government and Mr. Scott proposes to put the sugar millonaires on the same footings as the agriculturists. In the meantime, if anybody still doubts that the tariff is a tax he has only to study the results of the McKinley bill, which took the duty off sugar and made the government assume the amount heretofore extorted from the people, above the market value of the article made free.

## The Ghost of a Dead Corpus.

As an act of courtesy the COURIER publishes a communication from Doctor Singletary on the subject of "Fiat Money," and not because it is a live issue—for it is not, and in the nature of things cannot be for generations in this country. His position is that the "stamp of the Government" is all that is needed to make paper, or anything, good money; and the COURIER holds that the United States, nor no other one Government, sufficiently dominates the business affairs of the world as to be able to give such uniformity of value to substances used as money as to constitute a sound and honest currency for the people. The necessary and indispensable traffic that is always going on between people of the different countries of the world denies to any one country the privilege of arbitrarily saying by its stamp what shall be money and the value thereof, but in a measure forces each to recognize a standard of money value. If the United States, by its stamp, could make so cheap a commodity as paper money, and hold its value to a standard that the commerce of the world would receive and recognize as sound, then the untold wealth of our people would exceed the wildest dreams of the most optimistic. If it is true, why should the Government trouble or burden the people with any kind of taxation? Why not let the Government put its stamp upon paper and with it pay all its obligations and necessities at home and abroad? It might force its paper at home, to a limited degree, but when we want people of other countries to take it in exchange for something they have that we want, our people cannot escape the test of the world's standard of money. This is the foundation basis of money, and reasoning from any other is necessarily baseless, unreal, deceptive and false. The leading commercial countries of the world now recognize gold as the standard of value of money, and the action of the United States, much less of a political party or faction, cannot break this gold-grip at will. The Democratic party, not solidly, but to a degree approaching unanimity, is a bi-metallic party, that is both gold and silver, and to this extent is trying to force the commerce of the world to loosen the gold grip standard; but the facts of the actual condition of the world's traffic present difficulties that the intelligent minds must recognize, and hence differences as to ways and methods.

The Democratic party stands, cardinally, for sound, honest money for use of the people. The opinions of one or more great leaders can't change facts. The votes even of members of Congress doesn't establish party convictions, unless the conditions under which the votes were given are understood. Hence such elections are often misleading. The Democratic party, as is any minority party, is compelled to vote as between alternatives—to do the next best they can when they cannot get what they want. The 9 Alliance members of the present Congress are for the Bland Silver bill, and yet all men know that that bill does not answer the full expectations of the Alliance demands as to money. How misleading then to quote their vote as establishing the Alliance demands! And it is equally misleading to quote special votes as to Democrats, unless the surrounding conditions were understood. With that element of the people who desire to break the grip that the gold standard has upon the world in fixing values, the COURIER is in hearty sympathy, and the Democratic party is their true representative; but, like many another stubborn fact, it is as it is, and only wisdom and prudence can accomplish such results without hurting those whom we most desire to benefit.

## Which is the Constitution?

In the case brought by Hon. Walter Evans and others to test the validity of the new Constitution, the Court of Appeals was unanimously of the opinion that Evans had no case, from the fact that the complainants had in no way suffered from any of the provisions of the new Constitution. But a majority of the Court does go further and express the opinion that the convention had no authority to make any changes in the Instrument after it had been voted for and accepted by the people, and that the court would be bound to hold any such changes without authority when properly brought before them—that such changes are authority, however, until pronounced upon by the Court. The majority hold that the Constitution accepted and voted for by the people is the Constitution.

## Good for Senator George.

Whilst many legislators are engrossed in instructing Congress on questions of Federal politics, our own Senator, Henry George, is trying to secure some practical improvements for his home counties. On Friday last he introduced a bill which proposes to authorize the Sinking Fund Commissioners to sell the shares belonging to the State in the Frankfort, Versailles and Lexington, the Maysville and Lexington and the Covington and Lexington Turnpike Companies, the sale to be at public outcry in the city of Lexington on the first court day after the bill becomes a law. The proceeds, to the extent of $600 per mile, shall be diverted to the construction of gravel roads or turnpikes in the counties of Hickman, Carlisle, Fulton, Ballard, Graves, Calloway and Marshall, provided said counties shall supplement this with an additional $600 per mile.

Many years ago the State appropriated $600 a mile to aid in building turnpikes in the sections named, and it aided materially in improving the counties which accepted the offer. Now the State's stock can be sold at fair valuation, and Senator George's bill proposes to transfer the same aid toward helping to improve the counties of Western Kentucky, a section that derived no benefit whatever from the State's former liberality, though we paid our proportionate part of the then State tax to secure it for others. As an original proposition the question of State aid to internal improvements may not be wise, but George's bill simply gives us an opportunity to accept benefits which we have already been forced help pay for.

## FIAT MONEY.

*Editor Courier.*

In your last issue, after paying me a very flattering notice, and showing that your intentions are good, I find your criticism over wide of the mark, and may mislead your readers.

The law I referred to, and for which you say the Democratic party is in no wise responsible, was an act which became a law April 12, 1866, and supplementary to an act of March 5, 1865. These laws created our vast bond-debt, which now and ever since, have oppressed our people. They also contracted our circulating money over $600,000,000, and also made it possible and certain for the National Banks to control, corner and monopolize the money of our country. Further, these bond debts were allowed to go tax free and draw a large interest payable in advance, thus giving the upper tens riches on top of riches out of the pockets of the labor and products of the poor—the 99-10 —which was and is class legislation of the worst sort. And by consulting the Congressional Records of dates given we find the votes as follows: Senate—Yea, Republicans, 27; Democrats 5. Nay, Republicans, 7. House—Yea, Republicans 53; Democrats, 28. Nay, Republicans, 53, Democrats, 1. Now you can see at a glance that the Democrats could have killed that act if they would, but they actually made it a law by their votes. So your criticism on me is wrong.

"Dr. Singletary is the most outspoken fiat money man we have heard for years."

Of course, I am for fiat money! Ain't you? All money is fiat money. Gold, silver, nickel, copper greenbacks national bank notes, gold certificates silver certificates, &c., are all fiat monies, and after your criticism and presenting me wrongfully, you conclude your article with endorsing the very gist of my talk, thus:

"The Democrats prefer greenbacks, * * and they hold that the money in circulation should be increased according to the increased business interests and demands, * * they * * hold that this should be limited by the needs of trade and commerce."

That is good Alliance doctrine. But I guess from your chat that you believe in the National Bank system now in operation. Am I right? If so, you part company with us—with Jefferson, with Jackson, and others, and I very curiously question your Democracy—Jackson Democracy.

You set up a Confederate straw man and proceed to decapitate it. Well, just set up some more and kill them if you choose, as there is nothing in them whatever to us.

"If the Government's stamp is all that is needed to make paper good money, why ask the farmers to mortgage their lands, or the products of their fields to secure it?"

Well, well. Do you not know that these are their chief stock in trade? In these lie the foundation and the wealth of our nation. They are the best collateral on which to loan or issue paper money. Better than U. S. bonds, because these lands and products are the only basis on which the bonds do, or can, rest—the source from which the bonds must be paid off.

I trust you will do us justice and insert these lines, though they are not as complete as I might put them.

DON SINGLETARY.

"When the road tax was defeated in the country, many men were really in favor of a road tax, but opposed to the act as passed consequently voted against it."—Bardwell Star.

Probably a road law will never be framed exactly to suit the element referred to. The real friends of road improvement must learn to vote for any law that points in the right direction to begin with, and trust to obtaining such amendments as experience and necessity may demonstrate to be wise and needed.

—The House committee on rivers and harbors was entertained last week by a delegation from the Western waterways convention, held in Evansville last October, which resulted in the unanimous declaration of a general policy of waterways improvements that Congress is now formulating into a practical plan, and intends carrying out by liberal and necessary appropriations. The territory embraced within the boundaries of the States represented includes in its limits half the population of the Union, and practically all the fruitful soil and mineral deposits, 65 per cent. of the wheat-growing area of North America, and substantially all the tobacco and corn lands and all the cotton plantations.

## THE SEPARATE CAR QUESTION.

Aside from the question as to whether or not separate coaches should be set apart for whites and blacks, we commend the following article, from the Frankfort Capital, to our colored friends as showing what the Democratic party in Kentucky has done for them.

The colored people have their separate schools, and good ones, largely paid for by the white people, and they do not ask for mixed ones in Kentucky. They have their separate churches and do not ask or care to attend those of the white people. They live, as far as possible, in separate communities from the whites in towns and cities. They separate themselves from choice in all these things; yet when it is proposed that, for the good of all concerned, they shall have separate coaches on railroad trains, they protest that a great indignity is about to be put upon them. They have separate places in theaters; they have their separate hotels and boarding houses; they have their separate newspapers, yet they will not consent to separate apartments on railroad cars. No one wishes to degrade the colored people. Kentucky has always treated them well. In the days of slavery the bonds rested more lightly upon them here than in any other State in the Union. In the days of their freedom good and wholesome laws have been passed by white men for their protection. A Democratic House and Senate in Kentucky stamped out the kuklux that had disturbed and made the colored man and his family afraid. The white people cheerfully pay the same tax for the education of colored children that they pay for their own. In Louisville are the finest colored school buildings to be found in the Union. In Frankfort there are excellent school buildings, while on the hill, just above the town, the State Normal School for the training of colored teachers, projected and paid for by white people. These things should teach the colored people that there is no disposition to mistreat them; no inclination to keep them in ignorance, but to the contrary, a great desire to shed the light of knowledge into minds darkened by the curse of slavery.

It will be bad for the white man, and worse for the colored man, if the bill for separate cars does not become a law. When the day of his trouble comes, as come it will, the black man will find poor consolation in the thought that he brought it upon himself by an unreasoning opposition to a measure intended for his good.

## A CANDID CONFESSION.

One of the points of interest in Gen. Ben Butler's recently published book is the frank statement of the reasons which induced him to become a candidate for the Presidency in 1884. He says that he looked upon the nomination of Cleveland as a victory of the free traders of New York, while if the Republican party won the preservation of the tariff was assured. He, therefore, set about to compass the defeat of Cleveland. The original plan was to effect a fusion of the Greenback party and Democrats in the Western States, and in New York and New Jersey, to prevent the election of Cleveland. The fusion failed in Indiana, West Virginia and New Jersey, and then, says the General, "the only hope was in my drawing enough votes from the Democratic party from the State of New York to prevent its throwing its vote for Cleveland. I was supported by the strongest man, the one of the greatest influence, that I knew in the State of New York, Mr. John Kelly, who represented the opposition to Mr. Cleveland." As is well known, the plan of Gen. Butler came very near being successful. He received 17,002 votes in New York, and Cleveland's plurality there was only 1,047.

Of course, the object of Gen. Butler's candidature in 1884 was perfectly well understood by politicians of all parties. His own statement that he was actuated by a desire to prevent a reform of the tariff by the defeat of the Democratic nominee is, nevertheless, worthy of mention as showing the desperate tactics to which protectionists will resort for the sake of preserving the special privileges which they have secured by unequal legislation.

A trial will convince the most skeptical that "C. C. C. Certain Chill Cure" is the greatest remedy extant for the cure of Chills and Fever. Sold by C. A. Holcombe.

HARD words are like hailstones in summer—beating down and destroying what they would nourish if they were melted into drops.

INVIOLABLE fidelity, good humor, and complacency of temper outlive all the charms of a fine face, and makes the decay of it invisible.

THE world is a bee-hive in which we are all hunting for honey; the few are successful, but the many only receive stings and pains in the effort.

ENERGY will do anything that can be done in the world; and no talent, no circumstances, no opportunities, will make a two-legged animal a man without it.

As every thread of gold is valuable, so is every minute of time; and as it would be great folly to shoe horses with gold (as the Roman Emperor Nero did) so it is to spend time in trifles.

BLESSED be the man who knows how to caper and enjoy nonsense; woe to the man that parted early with his boyhood, and blessed be the man that carries his boyhood down latest into life.

THE powers of the mind, when they are unbound and expanded by the sunshine of felicity, more frequently luxuriate into follies than blossoms into goodness.

SOME people pay a whole treasury of love in return for a stone; others deal out their affection at interest; others take the utmost farthing and cast it into the ditch, and leave their benefactor penniless and a beggar.

## Strasburg's Clock Outdone.

[illegible] clock, said to be superior [illegible] variety of its performances to the famed Strasburg astronomical and apostolic clock, will be placed on exhibition in Tammany Hall to-day and for considerable time will remain there for the inspection of the public. This clock was constructed at Detroit by Prof. Felix Meiers, a gentleman who has devoted his entire life to the study of astronomy and mechanics. It is called the American National Astronomical Clock, and it is probably the most complex and ingenious horological work. But the hand of man has ever [illegible]. This clock is 18 feet high, 8 feet wide, and [illegible] deep and weighs [illegible] pounds. It is wound once in [illegible] and [illegible] weights of [illegible]. It shows the local time in hours, minutes and seconds, and the [illegible] of thirteen [illegible] cities of the [illegible] Washington, [illegible] Pekin, Cairo, [illegible] St. Petersburg, London, [illegible] and Paris. It also [illegible] the movements of the planets, and [illegible] by seasons, years, [illegible] for 2,5[illegible] years, including leap years. [illegible] a music box which plays when Death strikes each hour. At the same moment the figure of Washington, seated in a chair [illegible] rises to his feet, holding the Declaration of Independence in his right hand. A liveried servant at [illegible] rises and opens a door through which come all the Presidents of the United States, who [illegible] in review before the effigy of Washington, saluting him as they pass. The procession disappears through a door on the opposite side of the platform, which is opened and closed by a servant in gorgeous livery. The likenesses of these figures, including that of President Hayes, who is in the rear, are said to be excellent. As soon as the door is closed the figure of Washington resumes its chair of state, and all is quiet until the [illegible] of Death again sounds the hour on the gong, when the extraordinary scene is repeated. The quarter hours are struck by an infant, the half hours by a youth, and the three quarters by a [illegible]. The South Church, Boston, has [illegible] $[illegible] for the clock, the price of which is $[illegible].

## Seeing A Man Home.

[illegible] Simmons up pretty [illegible] [illegible] When I got [illegible] house, as I thought, I shook him a bit, and said, "Here you are." "Right," said he, and [illegible] bang to the knocker. Up went a window.

"Who's there?" [illegible] a woman.

"I have brought the old man home," said I.

"All right!" she cried, and came to the door.

She immediately seized hold of Simmons, and gave him such a shaking that [illegible]

"Who are you shaking of?" says he.

"Goodness gracious!" cried the woman, "that's not my husband's voice." I immediately struck a match and she found she had been shaking the wrong man. "There," said she furiously, "I've been setting up here, expecting my husband home drunk, and now I've been wasting my strength on a stranger."

"Don't he live here?" said I.

"No," said the woman, "he don't."

"What made you knock?" asked Simmons.

"Knock," said he, "you told me to."

"I thought you lived here," said I.

"Glad I don't," said he.

I suppose he was thinking of the shaking he'd had. At last I found where he did live, and got him home. As soon as ever we knocked, out she came. "Oh" says she, "you're the wretch as makes my poor husband drunk, are you?" and she caught me a slap across the face. I ne never seen a drunken man home since.

## Phil Sheridan and The Planter.

During the pursuit of Lee's army from Petersburg to Appomattox, General Phil [illegible] continued the advance of [illegible] army. At dawn, April 7th, all [illegible] the south side of the Appomattox, with the Union troops close [illegible] "Little Phil," ever at [illegible] at a farm house near [illegible] dismounted, tied his horse and started up the walk.

Upon the piazza sat a middle-aged [illegible] with long, straight [illegible] and [illegible] a swallow-tailed coat, buff [illegible] pantaloons and morocco slippers. A gorgeous shirt frill [illegible] bosom, and from the embrasure of his war [illegible] he shot defiant glances. He bowed stiffly to the General, [illegible] seat, sat down on a step and [illegible] his maps. Soon he looked up and said

"Have you seen any of Lee's troops about here to-day?"

Planter—"Sir, as I can truly say that none have been by me, I will say so; but if I had seen any, I should feel it my duty to refuse to reply to your questions. I can not give you any information which might work to the disadvantage of General Lee."

The General, with a little whistle of surprise, puffed away at his cigar, and continued to study his map. In a few minutes he looked up again and asked:

"How far is it to Buffalo River?"

Planter—"Sir, I don't know."

Sheridan—"The devil you don't. How long have you lived here?"

Planter—"All my life."

Sheridan—"Very well, sir, it's time you did know! Captain, put this gentleman in charge of a guard, and walk him down to Buffalo River to show it to him."

The Virginian of the old school enjoyed the pleasure of tramping through five miles of mud to look at the river with which he was perfectly familiar.


## The First Stop.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into Nervous Prostration. You need a Nerve Tonic, and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and Alterative. Your appetite returns good digestion is restored, and the Liver and Kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50c at C. A. Holcombe's Drug Store.

THE "Twice-a-Week" St. Louis Republic is the best and most complete national news journal published in the United States. It has obtained and holds its present immense circulation solely upon its intrinsic and substantial merits as a newspaper, and offers no outside prize or guessing schemes, to tempt subscriptions. In the general and usual features of the big weekly papers, it challenges comparison with the best, besides its strikingly original features, of which no weekly can boast. It is issued twice every week, making it, in effect, a semi-weekly for only one dollar a year. It has recently been enlarged and gives to every subscriber, from fourteen to sixteen pages, of seven columns each, every week. It is issued in five separate editions—one especially for Missouri, another for Illinois, another for Texas, another for Arkansas and Kansas, and still another for the rest of the country. It has a special Tariff Department, edited by Hon W. L. Wilson, M. C., with contributions from other distinguished Democratic leaders. It is, beyond comparison, the biggest and cheapest and the best paper published. Subscribe now, and get it until after the Presidential election of November next. It will be indispensable during the exciting political campaign of 1892. Send one dollar for a year's subscription, or address, for free sample copy, THE REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Mo.


## The Burglar Wasn't There.

The much [illegible] of mind is a rare surplus in [illegible] women. It may make as queer mistakes as excitement itself:

A Southern lady, while preparing to retire for the night, thought she saw the eye of a full-length portrait of Washington wink. She had heard of burglars hiding behind pictures, but she did not scream and faint. She took off her diamonds, and opening a drawer as if to put them in it, took out a revolver and quickly discharged six shots into the head of the portrait; and the servants rushed in and found there was no burglar there, and the $2,300 picture was spoiled for nothing. Presence of mind and coolness don't want to be accompanied by too much imagination.


What to Buy?

For Sore Eyes, COWGILL'S EYE SALVE.

For Neuralgia and Rheumatism, COWGILL'S WEASEL OIL.

For Piles, COWGILL'S PILE OINTMENT.

For Tetter and Ringworm, COWGILL'S TETTER OINTMENT.

For Worms, Cowgill's Pleasant Worm Syrup

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR THE MONEY REFUNDED.

For Sale by the Proprietors,

COWGILL & COWGILL,

PHARMACISTS,

HICKMAN, : : : KENTUCKY

The Weekly

Courier-Journal

Is the Largest, Newsiest, Best Paper published. Has the greatest circulation of any Democratic paper in the United States.

LOTTERY

Schemes have been suppressed by State and National legislation, but this has nothing to do with the WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL'S lawful, legitimate bonest plan to Distribute, absolutely free,

$14,400 in Gold Coin

To subscribers who may answer accurately, or come nearest to answering accurately, certain questions regarding the Presidential election to occur in November, 1892. There will be

One Grand Prize of $10,000

And 41 Prizes of $100 each. Every subscriber at $1 year gets the greatest Democratic paper published for 52 weeks and in addition, has 42 estimates at these grand gold coin prizes. In addition to this greatest offer ever made, the Weekly Courier-Journal gives away, absolutely free, every fee, premiums ranging in value from $25 to $50. A free present every day in the week to the raiser of the largest club. The Reliability and Responsibility of the Courier-Journal Company is known the world over.

Every promise it makes is always fulfilled.

A sample copy of the paper, containing full details of these marvelous offers, will be sent free anywhere. Send your name on a postal card. Address

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LOUISVILLE, KY

The DIRECT and only popular NEWPORT NEWS & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY Co. THE LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS LINE WESTERN DIVISION SOLID TRAIN ROUTE.

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Memphis, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Mobile, Little Rock, Hot Springs and points in West Tennessee, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

The line is thoroughly equipped and in first-class condition, and provides an excellent arrangement in time and through cars. A FEATURE is the time and convenience secured by the Limited Express Trains. Only a nights ride between Louisville and Memphis, and the best and quickest service between the two cities ever offered.

For lowest rates, time tables, and all desired information apply to

FRITZ HELLNER, Ag't,
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Or J. T. PHELAN, Agent,
N. N. & M. V. Co., Paducah Junction.
Or W. H. PROUTY, Gen'l Pass. Ag't,
Louisville, Ky.

FAIR WARNING!

All persons indebted to the late firm of MUSE & SHAW, or the undersigned, by note or account, previous to the year 1891, are respectfully notified to come forward and settle, or the claims will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

M. B. SHAW.

CHAS. BALTZER, Pres't. JOHN W. COWGILL, V. Pres't. M. C. JOHNSON, Cashier.

HICKMAN BANK,

HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

Established in 18[illegible].

Paid Up Capital $40,000.00.

Solicits your business. We offer the most Liberal Accommodations to our Customers Consistent with Established Banking Principles.

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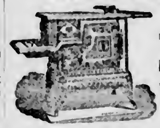
DRUGS, MEDICINES, STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES, PAINTS, OILS,

WINES AND LIQUORS, FOR MEDICAL USE.

PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.

R. B. BREVARD,



"OLD RELIABLE!"

Keeps a Splendid Stock of the very best makes of all kinds of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, STOVES, &c.

which are offered at ONE PRICE, and that the very lowest the market justifies.

All goods guaranteed to be as represented!

Roofing a Specialty!

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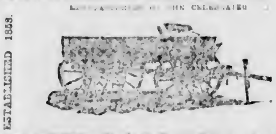
[illegible] THE CELEBRATED

ESTABLISHED 1858.



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HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

STEPHENS & TYLER,

DEALERS IN

Furniture and Undertaker's Goods,

HICKMAN, KY.

We are offering all grades of Plain, Medium and Fine Furniture at greatly reduced prices. We carry a large line of Chairs, Rockers, Tables, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Chamber Sets, Mattresses, Springs, &c., and we guarantee low prices to all our customers. We have an Undertakers' Goods, and discount all competition in the line. We carry a large line of Wooden and Metalic Burial Cases.

Repairing and Job Work a specialty.

THE

Courier Job Office

Is thoroughly equipped, and prepared to execute Job Work with neatness and despatch.

Bill Heads,

Letter Heads,

Note Heads,

Statements,

Envelopes,

Ball Tickets,

Business Cards.

We Guarantee Satisfaction.

## Look at This!

If you want Posters,
If you want Envelopes,
If you want Bill Heads,
If you want Statements,
If you want Letter Heads,
If you want Note Heads,
If you want Business Cards,
If you want Visiting Cards,
If you want Ball Invitations,
If you want Shipping Tags,
If you want Business Circulars,
In fact, if you want JOB PRINTING of any description, done in a most satisfactory manner, you can have your wants satisfied by calling at the

**Courier Job Office.**


### Railroad Time Table.

N., C. & St. L. R. R.

LEAVE. ARRIVES.
Train No. [illegible] | Train No. [illegible]
Train No. [illegible] | Train No. [illegible]

This road makes close connection with the L. & N. at McKenzie going north and with the N. N. & M. V. at Paducah Junction going north and the Newbern accommodation going south.

### Services of the Episcopal Church.

Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Every Friday night at 7 o'clock service and lecture.
[illegible], Rector.

## LOCAL NEWS.

[illegible]

☞ Pure Maple Syrup, at W. S. Ellison's.

—Mr. James Royster, a clever, popular, enterprising and capable young man, announced himself a candidate for Circuit Court Clerk, Monday.

—The farmers are rigging up their plows and gearing preparatory to going to work in earnest as soon as the weather and ground will admit.

☞ Go to Young & Bro's for fresh Kraut and Pickles. 11:20

—Mr Rob Iler, of near Woodland Mills, a popular and well known young man to many of our readers, died at San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 29th.

—Among the bills introduced in the Legislature is one to abolish the office of county assessor, and one to consolidate the offices of sheriff and jailer.

—Buck Russ' is the place to go to have your eyes tested and fitted to Spectacles of all kinds. 8:22

—The man who whistles and sings at his work, and sleeps in a cabin where peace and love abide, often gets more out of life than the millionaire who lives in his palace.

—The new waterworks in Union City is universally credited by the citizens with having saved thousands of dollars of valuable property on the occasion of a fire at that place last week.

☞ Try a package of Cosmo Tea the finest in the city, at W. S. Ellison's.

—The U. S. Senate committee report favorably the Gibson bill appropriating fifteen million dollars to the Mississippi river, not more than three million each year. It commits the Government to the levee system.

—Feminine ingenuity has apparently reached its limit in the designing of millinery ornaments, recourse finally having been had to a diminutive gridiron, a tiny gold hay rake and a pearl studded harpoon wherewith to deck bonnets.

☞ A fresh stock of Groceries for sale at a bargain. Apply to
Young & Bro.,
2:5-3w Hickman, Ky.

—The dwelling house of Anthony Collier, colored, was destroyed by fire, Sunday night. A blacksmith shop, owned by the same person, had to be torn down to save the P. B. of F. Hall. Collier had insurance to the amount of $450.

—Foster, the weather prophet, predicts that from February 15th to April 1st we will have a protracted period of warm weather. The general accuracy of his predictions warrant the public in attaching much faith to whatever Mr. Foster says.

☞ California Dried Fruits—Peeled Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Prunes, &c., at W. S. Ellison's.

—Turnip greens and hog jowl are ripe. Garnished with poached eggs, eaten with corn bread and washed down with buttermilk, the average Kentuckian is never happier than when his bill of fare reads as above. The dish is one fit for a king.

—Miss Sophia Stubbs, daughter of Mr. Berry Stubbs, living near this city, died on Saturday last, of consumption, aged 20 years. She was a kind and affectionate young lady, and was highly esteemed by those who knew her. Sincere sympathy is tendered the bereaved relatives.

—The Assessor's books show something over 1000 sheep in this county, and the Courier printed it 10,000, which made too many sheep for the aggregate valuation. Assessor Carter is too good a judge of sheep meat at a Mud Creek barbecue to make such a wild valuation as the Courier charged him with.

☞ Go to Young & Bro's for fresh Groceries. 11:20

—Uncle Jesse Jordan, the oldest resident of Clinton, died the past week, aged 78 years, 6 months and 1 day. He was a native of North Carolina, and had been a resident of Hickman county for 60 years past. He served in the Black Hawk war. An aged wife and several children are left to mourn his loss.

—The officials of the Charleston (Mo.) Methodist church have extended a cordial invitation to Sam Jones to visit the city and inaugurate a revival, guaranteeing to him an audience composed of the country surrounding Charleston for a distance of twenty miles, including all of Cairo. It is expected that a reply naming a date will be received in a few days.

—Mrs. John Waddell, of Paducah, found her husband and a young lady alone together and cowhided both.

—A spinster at Louisville unsuccessfully sued to recover a baby from a young wife. Both claim to be the child's mother.

—Mr. John J. Noonan, the photograph artist of this city, was married on the 15th inst. to Miss S. C. Smith. He is a worthy man, and deserves every joy and happiness.

—A recent applicant for a teacher's certificate, in a county in Illinois, wrote in answer to a question, that the "vegetable kingdom of Australia was divided into two grand divisions, known as the animal and mineral;" and in answer to the question as to how our laws were "enacted," answered that they were "enacted by the grand jury."

—Mr. Will M. Murphy and Miss Birdie Warren, daughter of the late Ed. K. Warren, were married in Fulton, on Monday the 15th. The bride is one of the sweetest, most dutiful, and accomplished young girls we ever knew, and the bridegroom, we understand, is worthy in every respect. There is no blessing possible that we do not sincerely wish for them.

—W. H. Evans, familiarly known as "Wild Bill," has been conducting a meeting at Jackson, Tenn., and among other propositions took the vote of the congregation as to his methods employed. Presiding Elder Evans lead the fight against "Wild Bill," and the majority sustained the Elder. It created a big sensation. Wild Bill then requested all who did not endorse him to stay at home.

—On Wednesday, the 24th of February, the different lodges of the Knights of Honor of Hickman and Fulton counties are to meet in delegate convention at Moscow, to select a place to celebrate the anniversary of the order, in June. The anniversary celebration is expected to be a grand occasion, distinguished orators, neighboring Tennessee and Kentucky lodges invited, &c.

☞ For the following brands of Package Roast Coffee—Arbuckle, McLaughlin's XXXX, Lion, Jersey and Cordova—go to
2:12 W. S. Ellison's.

—Senator George, of this District has introduced a bill in the Kentucky Senate, to pension all disabled ex Federal and ex-Confederate soldiers in Kentucky, not now receiving pensions. Since nearly all the Federal boys are now on the pension list the Confeds. would be provided for. They are to be given from $8 to $20 a month so long as they use the money for their support. The bill will hardly become a law.

—Subscribe for a good political paper during the Presidential campaign. D. E. Wilson & Co. are publishers' agents for all newspapers and magazines. Hand subscriptions to them. 1:22

—A 5 year old daughter of Edman McConnell, a worthy colored citizen, was burned to death, Thursday evening last. The wife of McConnell had gone from home, leaving three children in the house and during her absence the clothing of this little girl caught from the wood fire, and before help could be had to extinguish the flames, her body was burned to an extent that she died that night. Sympathy is extended to the afflicted parents.

### Canned Goods.

The cheapest line of Canned Goods in the city at
W. S. Ellison's.

—Judge N. P. Moss and Commonwealth's Attorney Sam Crossland, made brief talks Monday, announcing their candidacy for Circuit Judge. Mr. Wm. Smith, who is understood to be a candidate, was not present. These gentlemen are well and popularly known, and the competency of each is conceded. It may be considered a fact, in advance of the action of the Legislature, that the new judicial district will be composed of the counties of Graves, Hickman, Fulton, Carlisle and Ballard. It is so understood at Frankfort.

—A bill to protect the fish in all the running streams of this Commonwealth has passed the Lower House of the Legislature. It is made unlawful for any person to use a set-net, seine or bush drag. And any person who uses a drug or medicated bait or dynamite, with intent to injure, poison or catch fish, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined $25 for each offense. The finder of any contrivance used for the unlawful purpose of catching fish is delegated the power to destroy same and he shall be allowed by the county court $1 for each net or fish-rack so destroyed.

### Free Delivery!

Watch for the gray team and give us your orders for Groceries and Fresh Meats.
Ledford & Rogers.

—Every newspaper man, says an exchange, has at some time or another in business experience, met the man "who now takes more papers than he can read." He was in town last week. He wiped his nose on the awning; tried to blow out the electric light at the hotel; failed to light his cigar on it; paid 25 cents for an almanac; put a nickel in the slot at the post-office and kicked because the mail did not appear; wanted to lick the cashier because he closed at 4 o'clock, and watched the clock sign in front of a jewelry store, waiting for it to strike, and he takes more newspapers than he can read.

John Hough, a jealous husband, beat his wife's head on the sidewalk in Chicago until her skull was fractured.


OUR GREAT

## Annual Clearing Sale!

We have now commenced in dead earnest, and we offer you

**REGARDLESS OF COST.**

Our entire stock of
BOOTS,
HEAVY SHOES,
CLOTHING,
CLOAKS,
UNDERWEAR,
BLANKETS,
&c., &c., &c.

We have too many goods in the house and must reduce our stock. Now is your time to secure Bargains!

**Smith, Ellison & Co.**


—According to present indications, says the Louisville Commercial, the spring modes are to be designed for but one type, one age, one shape and one size of womanhood. If you are not divinely tall, with broad shoulders, a pipestem waist, an oval face, and plenty of money, don't expect any consideration from the powers that be. If you can't endure the pressure of a waist one and a half inches too small for you, don't try to have a new gown, for they are making bodices this season according to schedule proportions, and they can't be changed. If you are "fair, fat and forty," you might as well take the veil and be good since you can't be stylish.

—Judge W. W. Robertson, of Graves county, announced his candidacy for Congress, Monday, but did not enter into any discussion of political issues. There is no man in the District for whom the people have a higher respect as to ability and integrity. The indications now are that there will be a number of candidates for the Democratic nomination. Judge James Campbell, a strong, popular and able man, and one who has the confidence of the people to the highest degree, is understood to be a candidate. There is no authority for saying that Capt. Stone will seek to be his own successor, but he is considered almost invincible in the District, and the general expectation is that he will be a candidate. Besides these, Garnett, of Trigg, and Allen, of Caldwell are probable candidates.

"C. C. C. Certain Chill Cure holds on middle rock, but is at the front. It is pleasant to take and guaranteed to cure Chills and Fever. Sold by C. A. Holcombe.

—Our girls are making the most of Leap year, if we may believe one of the fairest and most sensible of them. But now and then a mistake is made and a pretty young miss comes to grief just as is the case with the boys when they are impatient and exhibit undue haste in the matters of the heart. We have heard of one young lady who came to grief. She had a beau who, until recently, had been paying her devoted attention, calling twice a week, but he was timid. She had grown desperate when New Year came and was determined to teach him a lesson. One night, a few weeks ago, he called, and after growing confidential the young miss drew close to him on the sofa and took him by the hand, saying: "Now, my dear boy, I'll show you how we girls do things. Will you avail yourself of this opportunity to become my promised husband?" "I can't, for I am already engaged to another girl." Her eyes flashed and she said: "There's the door; and please be very quick about it, too."

### Take Notice!

Your accounts for 1891 are now due. Please come forward and settle and save cost.
2-19-2w R. B. Brevard.

*For the Courier.*

**A NEW COURT HOUSE.**

The campaign of education which our Alliance friends have inaugurated for the farmers is a step in the right direction and worthy of imitation, and may well be applied to every public necessity and benefit. Without well informed ideas no undertaking of importance should be attempted, and without adequate knowledge many a laudable enterprise has been shipwrecked. Knowledge gives light, facts control men, and truth is omnipotent.

What have these things to do with the head lines of this article? Much. Principles don't change, facts cannot be perverted, truth and right will prevail as to all questions when justice is attained.

The first question is, what ought a court house to be? You are required to have a Circuit Court Clerk's office, a County Court Clerk's office, a County Judge's office and sufficient jury rooms—at least a grand jury room and two petit jury rooms. These are required by law, and then you ought to have such other conveniences as are demanded. There is actually demanded a room for those excluded from the court house as witnesses.

Have we these varied requirements? If not they ought to be furnished, and as our Circuit Court is now in session, these questions can appropriately be called to the attention of our citizens. Think of it, fellow citizens, and from your conscience, and our present court house, say if we ought not to have a new court house.
RUSTICUS.

As indignant tenant and a rather negligent landlord were overheard in the following conversation in front of the Monument, Monday evening:

Tenant (indignantly)—"My chimney smokes."

Landlord—"What does it smoke?"

Tenant (more indignantly)—"It smokes everything."

Landlord—"Has it tried cubebs?"

Tenant—"Cubebs!"

Landlord—"Yes. Give it cubebs. The chimney has probably got the catarrh, and smoking cubebs will clear the passage."—*Danbury News.*

### Circuit Court Items.

Circuit Court convened Monday, Judge Randle presiding, and Commonwealth Attorney Crossland representing the State. Business is progressing reasonably well.

Louis Marks, col., for wilfully and maliciously shooting Bill Carter, col., was given 4 years in the penitentiary.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of Dan Crowder, col., for hog stealing.

The case against W. W. Blythe, for shooting, was consolidated with the case against J. P. Morris, same offense and submitted to same jury. Verdict of guilty and a fine of $100 against each.

William Hester, for grand larceny, was given one year.

The case against Si Wiley, for rape, was dismissed for want of proof.

Hon. W. M. Smith, in a five minutes' speech, announced himself as a candidate for the office of Circuit Judge of this Judicial District.

The bar is filled with prominent visiting attorneys: Messrs. Flournoy, Thomas, Cardwell and Steele, of Fulton; Smith and Anderson, of Mayfield; Bullock, of Clinton; Tyler, Taylor, Lowe, Owenby and Burnett, of Tennessee.

Judge Ed. Starks, of the Fulton Fultonian, is attending court.

J. P. Yates and Thos. N. Smith presented a certificate from the County Court and made application for license to practice law and to be admitted to this bar.

**GRAND JURY.**

Thos. Dillon, jr., foreman; J. F. Menees, T. B. Lannom, W. B. Bondurant, J. M. Freeman, J. M. Wiley, W. N. Treas, John O. Roper, J. S. Belt, John W. Ballow, T. N. Fields and J. A. Townsend.

**PETIT JURY.**

John Stahr, B. Parham, Arthur King, C. E. Harper, C. P. Linder, W. G. Kingman, W. T. Crostic, S. Fields, T. E. Perigen, Louis Atwell, A. R. Johnson, R. F. Green, A. M. McClure, A. H. Leet, J. W. Cole, Israel Clark, H. C. Ishell, W. T. Buckner, W. D. Sigmon, J. H. Blair, W. S. Bard, W. P. Reed, C. L. Walker and B. Moore.

—Every year brings forth some novelty in the vegetable line. A few years ago experiments of producing a Bush Lima Bean—or to put it in different language better understood, a bunch butter bean—was made a success. This year the seed men are advertising for the first time the Tree Tomato. If this thing keeps on it will not be long before watermelons are growing on trees.

### MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., Mr. J. M. Cravens to Miss Hattie Bay.

On the 14th inst., Mr. Will M. Murphy to Miss Birdie Warren.

On the 11th inst., Mr. Wiley Pemplon to Janey Gorham.

On the 15th inst., Mr. John J. Noonan, of this city, to Miss S. C. Smith.

### Fourth Semi-Annual Statement

OF THE

HICKMAN

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

OF

HICKMAN, KENTUCKY,

For the Term Ending Jan. 21, 1892

**PROFITS:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Premiums | 1,267 70 | |
| Interests | 84 [illegible] | |
| Fees | 14 50 | |
| Fines | 41 10 | |
| Total profits | | 2,184 10 |
| Expenses for Fourth term | | 1 7 [illegible] |
| Net gain for Fourth term | | $ 2,047.10 |

**DISTRIBUTION OF GAINS:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| One share "A" at beginning of Fourth term | 24 75 | |
| [illegible] | 71 | |
| Int. [illegible] shares Series "A" | | 600 45 |
| One share "B" at beginning of Fourth term | 15 83 | |
| 6 per cent. interest on same for 6 months | 47 | |
| Int. on [illegible] shares Series "B" | | 73 13 |
| One share "C" at beginning of Fourth term | 7.70 | |
| 6 per cent. interest on same for 6 months | 23 | |
| Int. on 11 shares Series "C" | | 27 17 |
| Total int. allowed on passive capital, | | 708 75 |
| Remainder for division among 1220 shares | | 1,338 35 |
| Profit to each share | | 1 08 |

**VALUE OF SHARES—SERIES "A."**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dues 24 months | 24 00 | |
| Accrued profits 3 terms | 6.71 | |
| Int. 6 months on passive value | 74 | |
| Fourth term profits | 1 08 | 32.53 |

**SERIES "B."**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dues 18 months | 18 00 | |
| Accrued profits 2 terms | 1.83 | |
| Interest 6 months on passive value | 47 | |
| Fourth term profits | 1.08 | 21.38 |

**SERIES "C."**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dues 12 months | 12.00 | |
| Accrued profits one term | 1.70 | |
| 6 months interest on passive value | 23 | |
| Fourth term profit | 1.08 | 15.01 |

**SERIES "D."**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dues 6 months | 6.00 | |
| Fourth term profits | 1 08 | 7 08 |

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT.**

**ASSETS.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and mortgages | 32,500 00 | |
| Cash on hand | 1,010 67 | |
| Total resources | | 33,510 67 |

**LIABILITIES.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dues and gains first term | 7,649 82 | |
| Dues and gains second term | 8,74[illegible] | |
| Dues and gains third term | 8,974 07 | |
| Dues only fourth term 7,617 00 | | |
| Withdrawals fourth term 3,[illegible] | 5,[illegible] | |
| Gains fourth term | 2,047 10 | |
| Total liabilities | | 33,510.67 |

**SUMMARY.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Series A, 840 shares @ 32.53 | [illegible] |
| Series B, 1[illegible] shares " 21.38 | [illegible] |
| Series C, 11[illegible] shares " 15.01 | 1,7[illegible] |
| Series D, 126 shares " 7.08 | [illegible] |
| Passive value of stock held by members of the Association | 32,[illegible] |
| Surplus (accumulated profits left by withdrawals) | 5[illegible] |
| | $[illegible] |

### Administrator's Sale!

I, as administrator of the estate of the late W. W. Hendrix, will offer for sale, on Friday, March 4th, 1892, to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, on a credit of 6 months, the following property, to-wit: 1 Horse, 1 Mule, 1 Cow and Calf, 7 head of Hogs, 1 Buckeye Binder, 1 Kentucky Grain Drill, 1 Wagon, 1 Buggy, Farming Utensils, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.
J. C. Hendrix,
2-19-3t Administrator.


## Tired of Business.

## Growing Old!

We have sold our stock of Groceries to Mr. Alfred McDaniel, of our city, who will continue the business at our old stand. Mr. Mc. is a live young man, fully posted in the trade. We ask our old patrons and friends to remember our successor when they want Groceries. We promise all that they will be treated right.

We have also rented the Commercial Hotel to Mr. D. B. Bryant, the popular, affable "Dave." All that stop at this popular house will find the best of fare, kind treatment, affability, good jokes, etc. Try the Commercial and you will not regret it. Stop once and you will stop again.

Having got our consent to quit business, we now offer our Agricultural business for sale, consisting of Farm Machinery, Plows, &c. Also, in connection with this line, Lime, Cement, Field Seeds, Feed for Live Stock—Hay, Corn, Bran, Oats, &c., all of which is in our warehouse, convenient, close by, and, until we do sell, will be pleased to have those wanting anything in this line to call see us.

Now we come to property, for sale, that is worth talking about—a bonanza in proper hands. In consequence of our junior partner's (W. D. Powell) health giving way, not able to attend to the mill business any longer, we offer our Flouring Mill etc., for sale.

This mill is a five run mill, consisting of 2 Wheat and 2 Corn Burrs, 1 Middling Grinder, Grain Cleaners, both for wheat and corn; Smut Machine, 2 Purifiers, Bolting Chests, ample capacity; first-class Bolting Cloths, Bran Duster, Corn Meal Bolt, Elevator, Grain Bins on second floor; 45 horse power Greenwald Engine, Flour and Grain Elevators, Packers, 2 sets Scales, all of which is the best of its kind that money would buy. The mill house thoroughly and staunchly built, braced and hog-chained in every direction, and consists of basement, two main floors and garret—good room for grain—metal roof and well under mill roof to supply boiler.

In connection with mill house we have quite a good sized warehouse—two floors—in which we have a complete Cotton Gin outfit, 80 saw gin, steam power Cotton Press, Corn Sheller (capacity 2,500 bushels per day); Corn Crusher, Patent Fence Loom and Saws, and a good cistern in this building. This warehouse is quite convenient, and staunchly constructed. The machinery is all driven by our mill engine which has ample power to grind grain, gin and bale cotton at same time. There are 3 lots that go with this plant, ample room for wood yard and grain elevator should it be needed. Well situated on river bank, no caving bank near. All shipments by river taken out of mill house—no drayage, which makes it quite a convenience and saving. This property is for sale at a BARGAIN. But the one flouring mill in the city, and mill men have frequently said that it was a splendid mill plant. Population of our city about 2,500, and surrounded with a splendid country, fine for wheat and corn—plenty of grain.

We would take liberal stock should a company organize to buy this property. Terms made easy.

Parties owing us will please call at once, at our old stand, and pay same.

For further particulars apply to
Powell & Bro.,
2:5 4t Hickman, Ky.


### A Little Girl's Experience in a Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and turning into a Fever. Doctors at home and Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones".—Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at C. A. Holcomb's Drug store.

**Bucklen's Arnica Salve.**

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by C. A. Holcombe, Druggist.

### For Sale!

A first class, new Parlor ORGAN. Very cheap for cash, or on easy terms.
Apply to J. E. Fuqua,
[illegible] Hickman, Ky.

### Strayed!

From the undersigned, in Lake county, Tenn., on or about the 8th or 9th inst., one dark bay horse, wearing a bell, about 10 or 12 years old, very sway-backed, but having no marks or brands. Also, at same time, 1 dark bay mare mule, about 11 years old, very heavy built, having scar on withers caused by fistula.

A liberal reward will be paid for any information that will lead to their recovery. Address H. P. Russell,
2:12 2t Bessie, Tenn.


## COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

HICKMAN, KY.

Centrally located. Convenient to River Landing. Busses Call Regularly. Every Attention given to Comfort of Guests.

D. B. Bryant, Prop'r.



## W. DIESTELBRINK,

**Family Groceries.**

No space to name all articles, but no trouble to show goods.
Come and see, at the corner of Troy and Moscow Avenue, East Hickman, Ky.


New Advertisements.

Statement of the

## Hickman Bank,

of Hickman, Ky.,

At the Close of Business Dec. 31, '91.

**RESOURCES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts, | 84 221 16 |
| Bonds, | 7,400 00 |
| Real Estate, Furniture and Fix | 8 000 00 |
| Expense and Taxes paid | 1,885 55 |
| Due from other banks, | 11 904 85 |
| Cash and cash items, | 10 867 95 |
| Total, | 119 279 31 |

**LIABILITIES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid up, | 40,000 00 |
| Individual Deposits, | 68,069 73 |
| Bills Payable, | 4 000 00 |
| Undivided profits, | 7,221 58 |
| Total, | 119,279 31 |

I, W. T. Johnson, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. Johnson, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of January 1892.
R. T. Tyler, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
C. H. Baltzer,
R. B. Brevard,
J. W. Powell.


## Young & Bro.,

—DEALERS IN—

Staple and Fancy

**GROCERIES**

**FRUITS, &c.,**

Clinton St., 1st Door East of Laclede Hotel,

HICKMAN, KY.



## Ellison Brothers,

(Successors to A. A. Davis.)

General Insurance Ag'ts.

FIRE, TORNADO, MARINE LIFE AND ACCIDENT!

Total Assets of Companies Represented, $240,000,000.00.

OFFICE OVER HICKMAN BANK,
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.


### For Sale!

My residence place. It contains about 6 acres; about 4 acres in orchard, consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Grapes, etc., all choice fruits. Good cistern and well, and all necessary out-buildings. Convenient to the College. Terms will be made easy. For other information call on or address
Tom Dillon, Sr.,
7:17-tf Hickman, Ky.


### DR. A. A. FARIS

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

HICKMAN, — — KENTUCKY

Offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Hickman and vicinity. au 10-'86


### CYPRESS FENCING FOR SALE.

Seasoned Cypress Fencing for sale, by Geo. N. Helm, at his Store in East Hickman, near the Railroad Depot. 6-5

### Take Notice!

Parties indebted to me, either by note or account, are requested to come forward at once and settle, or their claims will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Come at once and thereby save cost. I mean what I say.
4-3tf John Witting.

### Corn! Corn!

I will pay the highest market price for Shelled Corn, delivered on river bank, at the depot, and on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad.
Bags furnished.
W. T. Ramage.
Office at Baltzer & Shaw's, Hickman, Ky.
11-13-tf


## J. W. MAYFIELD

THE "BOSS" GROCER,

Sign of the Democratic Rooster,

CAYCE, KY.,

—DEALER IN—

STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Farm Implements and Tinware.

FLOUR—"Contentment," Full Patent, as good as can be made out of wheat—every barrel guaranteed.

I still sell the Old Reliable "Hoffman-Clark" line of PLOWS "VULCAN," the best Chill Plow that was ever put in Fulton county soil. ICE and LEMONS. Also, a full line of GROCERIES, DRUGS, &c.

SALT, SAND, CEMENT, LIME and BRICK.

Headquarters for Steel NAILS, $2.30 per Keg.



## A. McDaniel

(Successor to POWELL & BRO.,)

HICKMAN, KY.

Having bought the Grocery Stock of Powell & Bro., will continue the business at that well-known old stand, and announces to the public that he is making large additions to the stock, and will keep any and everything in the

**GENERAL GROCERY**

Line. Further announcement through the Courier will be made as new goods arrive.



## Ledford & Rogers,

HICKMAN, KY.

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

FRESH MEATS A SPECIALTY.

PURE GROUND COFFEE.

☞ Goods Delivered Free in any part of City!

## H. J. BARRY,

EXCHANGE

PURE WHISKIES, WINES, BEERS, &c

The purest makes and brands—J. W. Harper, Monarch, McBryer, Pride of Woodford, Prentice, Silas Jones, Guckenheimer Rye, Lincoln County, and the Old Oscar Pepper.

PRICES REASONABLE, ACCORDING TO QUALITY AND AGE

## FARMERS!

—GO TO—

**F. E. CASE,**

THE SQUARE DEAL GROCER,

FOR ONE OF THOSE

**Egg Cases.**

The Best Thing Out!
Every Farmer Should Have One!



## THE OLD RELIABLE.

CHAS. A. HOLCOMBE,

Dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS AND DYE-STUFFS,

HICKMAN, KY.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.



## G. H. Effinger,

(Successor to R. Adolfe Allen.)

Books and Stationery,

HICKMAN, : : : KENTUCKY.

Books not kept in stock, ordered on request.
Stationery of every variety and style.
☞ Also, agent for the leading newspapers of the United States.



### B. T. DAVIS,

Attorney-at-Law,

Office, Clinton St., Laclede Block,

HICKMAN, KY.

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. mch14-'90



### A. W. LINDSAY,

Attorney-at-Law

HICKMAN, KY.

Office with R. S. Murrell. 8.15



TAKE THE

## ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD!

The Popular and Preferred Route.

Quicker in time and sixty-one miles shorter than any other through car line between

HICKMAN, KY., and NEW ORLEANS LA

*Splendid Equipment! Magnificent Coaches! Pullman Buffet Sleepers! Trains Always on Time!*

THROUGH

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS

**Memphis, Tenn.,**

From all points, thence via the SHORT LINE, Illinois Central R. R., to New Orleans, La., and Jacksonville, Fla.

DON'T MISTAKE THE ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA and TEXAS POINTS.

See that your [illegible] read over the Illinois Central Railroad.

ASK AGENTS FOR IT.

For further information, apply to
R. O. Webb, Pass. Ag't.
A. J. Knapp,
Ass't Gen. Passenger Agent, Memphis, Tenn.
A. H. Hanson, Gen. Pass'r & T'kt Ag't,
Chicago, Ill.



*Don't You Forget It!*

THAT

## John Witting

Keeps the Best Assortment of

**GROCERIES**

To be Found

IN HICKMAN!

GIVE HIM A TRIAL!

Goods delivered to any part of the City.



NEW

## INSURANCE AGENCY

—AT—

**HICKMAN.**

J. F. Royster now represents a full line of Insurance Companies—Life, Fire and Accident. He solicits your business.
Office in Laclede block.



## Hickman Marble Works,

*HICKMAN, KY.*

**B. C. RAMAGE,**

DEALER IN

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMB AND GRAVE STONES.

Having in stock, a fine lot of American and Italian Marble, I am prepared to fill all orders. Call and examine my work.
Orders from the country promptly filled.



## SALE AND LIVERY STABLE

**FARIS & PARKER,**

KENTUCKY STREET

Keeps constantly on hand for hire and sale
HORSES, BUGGIES and HACKS.

Having purchased the stable, horses and entire outfit of W. B. Plummer we propose to continue the business, and solicit patronage.



## A. F. OLIVER,

Blacksmith and Undertaker

HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

Give me a trial when you want Blacksmithing done, or repairs on Wagons, &c. Horseshoeing a specialty.
I also keep a full line of

**Undertaker's Goods,**

Common, Rosewood, and Solid Black Walnut Coffins and Cases, which can be fitted up on short notice, and at reasonable prices. Give me a call.
☞ Shop near the Jail.
may25-'86

# February 22.

TO DAY we remember the heroes of old
Who have slept for a century under the mould;
We remember the spirit undaunted and proud,
That Washington carried through sunshine and cloud.
The years pass away like the leaves on the trees,
But the flag he uplifted still floats in the breeze.
Weird Time he reverses his mystical glass,
And the phantoms of fancy they dreamily pass.
The fifteen league tacers we cannot forget,
Where the rebels of Boston for liberty met
The midnight awakens to hoof-beat that rings
A message of freedom—defiance to kings!
Adown through the ages that sound—Paul Revere—
On history's pages the centuries hear
Old memories echo around us to-day
From Lexington, listen to sound of the fray;
While Concord, arousing, sends back the alarm,
And minute men gather from homestead and farm.
There Davis of Acton for liberty fell;
Of Butrick and Parker let history tell
From the shores of the Mystic the low hills arise
To your memory, Warren, that shaft to the skies:
That summit of glory that crowns Bunker hill;
The spirit of Adams is guarding it still.
There Prescott and Putnam contended with fate,
There Stark led to battle the old Granite state,
There freedom, not glory, the patriots sought—
Immortal in story the hill where they fought—
There Knowlton, enshrouded in thunder and flame,
Upheld like a hero Connecticut's fame.
As long as Connecticut honors her sons,
Her Knowlton and Hale shall be glorified ones.
Pitcairn, in your valor old England takes pride
Brave foeman undaunted, like soldier you died,
Thrice leading your veterans up the grim crest
In Westminster Abbey profound be your rest
From Virginia comes to the state by the bay
The trappers of Morgan in hunter's array.
From the banks of Potomac, from Shenandoah's vale,
The heroes of Lexington bid you "All hail!"
Here the "Head of the Army" meets Liberty's sons,
His welcome to Cambridge the enemy's guns
The insolent cannon grew quiet one day,
As the haughty invaders were driven away
Fort Sullivan, Trenton. Long Island—each name
Is written in blood upon tablets of fame.
Fort Sullivan's flag, the white crescent on blue,
Over Jasper the fearless how proudly it flew
How Charleston rejoiced when the blue banner rose,
Waving courage to friends and defiance to foes!
At Long Island, John Callender would not retreat,
But remained with his guns on the field of defeat.
The name of a coward that the gunner had won
On the heights of the Mystic that day was undone.
What stories, Champlain, as you lie at the feet
Of "Crown Point" and "Old Ty," your blue waves could repeat;
Those fortresses frowning, they echo the story
Of old Ethan Allen and Green mountain's glory
On the walls of Quebec listening sentinels hear
The tolling of midnight the last of the year.
As Montgomery, scorning the hot cannon's breath,
Beneath the stern fortress met boldly his death
Christmas eve has arrived on the Delaware cold
He is holding high festival, Washington bold.
For the Hessians a feast Christmas day they prepare,
Those heroes that crossed the storm-tossed Delaware.
A festival ghastly, where blood shall be wine,
Where the worm on the dead shall right royally dine.
Brave Morris the Quaker, immortal his glory,
The annals of Princeton emblazon his story;
Now Bennington rises a summit of flame,
Where Stark of New Hampshire led farmers to fame.
John Stark, the old hero, who fought by the side
Of Prescott and Putnam where great Warren died.
Triumphant his banner he bore to the height,
And his wife, Mollie Stark, was no widow that night.
Saratoga, Stillwater—they each have their story,
While Monmouth, Fort Mercer, are written in glory.
Brave General Wayne, who, the old annals tell,
Said if Washington planned it, his troops could take hell.
Stony Point and its capture shall ever remain
A monument fitting "Mad Anthony" Wayne
West Point, at your bidding rise ghosts from the tomb,
And Andre the gifted goes forth to his doom
A spirit so noble, his fate we bewail,
While pity is silent, remembering Hale
Bold Benedict Arnold, how bravely he fought!
Can he be the traitor whose honor was bought?
His country's betrayer, a general brave,
He bartered his glory for renegade's grave.
Saratoga it gives him with heroes a place,
West Point has enshrouded his name in disgrace.
For Andre, Fort Griswold, he cannot atone,
This traitor who perished in exile alone
King's mountain and Cowpen's hot fighting have seen,
Where the Tories went down before Campbell and Greene,
Nathaniel Greene, who, defying King George,
For freedom and country left anvil and forge.
Oh, blacksmith immortal! resounding your blows,
That arm when uplifted struck terror to foes
On the crest of the tempest a rainbow appears
And Yorktown illumines the darkness of years
The star spangled banner, the lilies of France,
Triumphant in victory, glorious dance.
Though lives of the bravest, and millions it cost,
King George has been vanquished—an empire is lost,
Cornwallis is taken—the victory's on,
On history's pages a nation begun.
Old England, our kindred in language and blood,
Each year brings us closer across the wild flood,
In your sorrow we weep, in your gladness rejoice,
And as children, remember the lost mother's voice.
The cradle songs taught us in years that are flown,
Your Shakespeare and Milton we love as our own.

—Charles J. Duncan, in Household Monthly

# The Ride of Rachel Ewing

## A Story of the Revolution.

(Original.)

IT was after the battle of Princeton, in the year 1777, and Washington and his little band of patriots had made themselves safe in the rugged hills of New Jersey.

Several miles from where the American army lay, secure and jubilant over its recent brilliant victories, on the slope of a wooded bluff overlooking a pleasant stream, stood the unpretentious cabin of Mrs. Ewing.

She was the widow of Jasper Ewing, a valiant patriot killed in the early part of the revolutionary struggles. Here she and her daughter, Rachel, a lovely girl of eighteen with rosy cheeks and dark eyes, lived alone, deriving a meager livelihood from their few acres of tillable land below the bluff.

Mrs Ewing and Rachel were firm patriots, and, though they mourned deeply over their great loss, their courage was of too high a nature to yield to despair and condemn the cause which had deprived them of a protector.

There was one in the neighborhood who would gladly have done all in his power to lessen the trials of the widow and daughter. That was Charles Rigney, whose father's well-cultivated fields lay just across the stream from the Ewing place.

Young Rigney and Rachel had grown up together from childhood, and had gone to the same school. Later, this early friendship had ripened into love on Rigney's side, but Rachel did not reciprocate his feeling. Indeed his passion and attention had begun to annoy her considerably, and several times she was on the point of dismissing him in such a way that there would be no mistaking her real feelings toward him.

But they had been friends so long, and friends in those times meant a great deal to two lonely women. She could not bear the thought of hurting Rigney's feelings. There came a time, however, when she was forced to speak very plainly.

The gloaming of a cheerless winter evening was falling over the woody bluff. Rachel was making her chickens snug for the night, when Charles Rigney rode up and reined in before the little rock poultry shed.

Springing to the ground he approached the girl, and would have embraced her had she not drawn back, and, with flashing eyes, cried.

"How dare you take such a liberty with me, Charles Rigney?"

The young man's face flashed deeply, and his voice shook with passion as he said:

"Is it possible I have made a mistake in the regard with which I was pleased to think you favored me?"

"If you believed my feelings for you were other than merely friendly, then you have indeed made a mistake," she answered.

"There is some one else whom you care for?"

The girl was silent, but the rich crimson which suffused her cheeks told Rigney he had hit the truth. He had suspected it before, but hoped to get ahead of his patriotic rival.

"It's that skulking Maj. Wayland, trailing about after that fanatical leader, Washington, who has captured your heart!" he remarked, hotly.

"Washington and Maj. Wayland are brave, noble men, far too good to have even their names uttered by a tory sympathizer," retorted Rachel Ewing.

It was a bad blow in the face and Rigney winced visibly under it. He changed his tone, however, and asked, half entreatingly:

"Will you not marry me, Rachel?"

"No, my father fought and died a patriot. I could never let his child wed a man whose sympathies are strongly against the side which he upheld. I do not love you, and can never be your wife."

"Your mind is contaminated with this foolish patriot business and you love another I know him, and I shall find a way to have my revenge and humble your pride, Rachel Ewing!"

He darted her a look of haughty anger, then sprung into his saddle and rode away down the bluff.

Robert Wayland, an officer in the colonial service with Washington, was a handsome young man, gentle, manly and possessing many excellent qualities. His own parents had died when he was very young and he had been raised and educated by his grandparents, who lived some six miles distant from Mrs. Ewing's cabin.

It had been Robert Wayland who had brought them the first tidings of Mr. Ewing's death, and the young officer's kindness and gentle consideration during the sad period which followed had quite won the motherly esteem of the widow and the heart of the daughter.

A week went by and Rachel Ewing had nearly ceased to think of Rigney's threat to have revenge.

He would surely have enough manhood not to injure two defenseless women; then how could he find an opportunity to harm the young officer in Washington's camp?

A cold, stormy day was drawing to a close, as Rachel stood at a window of her mother's cabin and watched the descent of the snowflakes.

Her thoughts were of Robert Wayland, and she hoped that he and all his brave comrades in the patriot service were well and comfortable.

Suddenly four horsemen galloped through the falling snow and drew rein before the little rack of fodder where the cow was feeding.

It needed no one to tell Rachel Ewing and her mother that they were British soldiers.

Hitching their horses where they would be as little exposed to the storm as possible, the British troopers strode boldly into the cabin and up to the pleasant fireplace where a log burned cheerfully.

They were coarse-faced men, and their evident disrespect caused Mrs. Ewing and her daughter to shrink away in apprehension and loathing.

"It's beastly cold out," said the leader, stamping his large feet before the hearth. "Here, girl, you and the old lady fly around and get us up some supper. We've got a job to attend to to-night and we want something to brace us up."

With as good a grace as it was possible, under the circumstances, for them to command, the mother and daughter prepared supper for their unbidden guests.

As the British troopers arranged themselves around the table, the leader addressed the women in these words:

"We will excuse you now, ladies, and will wait upon ourselves, as we have a little private business to discuss."

Only too glad to leave the hateful presence of these visitors, Mrs. Ewing and Rachel mounted a little ladder to a small room over the kitchen

Scarcely had they gained this retreat when the sound of a horseman coming up the rocky road of the bluff fell on their ears.

Looking from a small window, Rachel watched the newcomer dismount and walk toward the cabin

There was something very familiar in the man's gait, and, much disguised as he was, she was not slow in detecting his real identity.

"It is Charles Rigney, mother," the girl whispered, "and some vile plot is brewing."

"I fear so, my child."

"I must go down that ladder and play spy, mother."

So saying, she descended to the little hallway below, and entered a small closet, adjoining the kitchen.

The table where the troopers sat was only a few feet from where the girl crouched, and inclining her ear she could distinctly hear all their conversation.

Rigney had made himself comfortable before the fireplace, when the leader asked him:

"Well, what news?"

"Good!" returned Rigney, a triumphant ring in his voice.

"So we bag the young fox to-night?"

"Yes, to-night. You will then remove an enemy from my path, and at the same time capture one who can tell you all Washington's plans which he is no doubt hatching up over at Morristown."

"Good! Good!" cried the leader. "That's what Cornwallis would give a deal to know, just the precise plans that are concocting in the brain of that sly old fox. The young officer can supply that information, if we have to torture it out of him. But how did you manage the business?"

"Listen. You remember I told you I was watching the major's movements closely. Well, to-day he has been visiting at his grandparents', who live six miles from here on the Morristown road. I've just come from him. In my disguise I carried to him a false message from the widow here, whom I reported very ill and very desirous of seeing him to-night. The major's dead in love with the girl here, and of course soon gave his promise to come, as soon as he can break away from his grandfather, who is feeble and exacts much attention from his precious major, when Washington lets him run over to see the old people who raised him. He'll be here in an hour at least. Keep an eye open, and let the game walk right into the sack."

Rachel Ewing waited to hear no more, but crept noiselessly back up the ladder and reported what she had heard to her mother.

"Rigney has formed a vile plot to have Maj. Wayland captured by those rough soldiers brought here for that purpose. But I will outwit him, see if I don't!" and the girl's eyes flashed resolutely.

SHE SPED THROUGH THE NIGHT AND THE STORM.

"But how will you do it?" asked her mother

"I will mount Charles Rigney's horse which stands without, and ride forth to meet Maj. Wayland and warn him."

"But, Rachel—"

"I am a patriot's daughter, mother, and it is to save a noble patriot that I go. So fear not for me."

Wrapping herself in mantle and nubia, Rachel Ewing kissed her mother, then descended the ladder, and let herself out at a small back window at a remote quarter from the kitchen.

The darkness of night enwrapped the bluff, as Rachel sped around the cabin to where Rigney had hitched his horse.

The horse was one of the best in the country, and she knew if she could get a fair start she could defy all pursuers.

Unhitching the animal from the fodder rack, she vaulted into the saddle, and rode away down the woody road.

The storm had not abated much, and the cold wind of that winter night made her shiver and draw her mantle closer about her. But she rode on, undaunted by snow and wind, and resolute in her purpose to meet and warn Maj. Robert Wayland.

Reaching the foot of the bluff, she took a straight road leading to Grandpa Wayland's place, the way by which Robert would be sure to come.

She had gone but a half mile, when the steady stroke of horses' feet striking the hard, frozen road behind her told that her flight had been discovered and pursuers were on her track.

Like a frightened bird she sped along through the night and storm, the noble horse of the man whom she was outwitting never once offering to turn back or slacken his swift pace.

The sounds of her pursuers now reached her more distinctly, and, despite the speed at which her horse was going, she began to fear they were gaining on her.

Three miles passed by in that wild ride and Rachel realized that her pursuers were indeed gaining ground.

Did fate decree that they should overtake her? Must the man she loved fall into the net so artfully spread to catch him?

"Never!" she cried to herself, and, unheeding the numbness of her chilled hands, the fearless girl urged her horse forward.

She had just crossed the little ford of the stream that wound across her path, when a horseman, coming rapidly from an opposite direction, reined in before her, grasping her bridle rein in a firm hold.

She believed, in her sudden terror, that it was one of Rigney's allies stationed there, who had stopped her. She was about yielding to despair when a familiar voice called:

"Who goes there?"

"Oh, Maj. Wayland!"

"Rachel!"

In another moment the cold little hands were in his warm ones, and he was listening to a rapid account of her brave mission.

They were soon riding on to Grandpa Wayland's, where two American troopers had just arrived with a message from Gen. Washington for the young major.

Leaving Rachel in his grandmother's comfortable home, Maj. Wayland, followed by the two American troopers, chased his foes down the road and beyond Mrs. Ewing's cabin.

Bold, bad men are usually cowards at heart, and they fled wildly before the three valiant patriots.

Rigney was severely punished for the revenge he had tried to take. He was thrown from the horse, which he was riding in pursuit of the girl who outwitted him so fearlessly, and was rendered a cripple for the rest of his life.

Maj. Wayland married Rachel Ewing soon after her brave ride to save him, and the trials of herself and mother were past.

## SHOOTING AN ALLIGATOR.

**The Rare Sport Found in Slaying the Saurians.**

The oars were stopped, resting in the water; the skiff half turned, drifting in the sluggish tide; the long beam of the lantern, with its oval disk of dim light resting far out on the surface, swept slowly around over the waters looking for the two lost lights. Ten minutes or more thus passed, and suddenly the two lost sparks gleamed back in a new direction. A gentle, noiseless push on the port oar headed the skiff toward them again. "Doucement!" whispered Paul. His associate, still more gently, guided the boat to the left, till only one light shone from the obscure object in the water. This showed that he had got on his side, as was desired, because a forward shot always glances. Cautiously the silent oarsman again turned his craft to the right, and raised his long rifle ready to fire. The disk of the lantern on the water, contracting gradually, grew proportionately more brilliant. As it contracted the solitary light shining back on the water from its center became larger and brighter, till at last the eye of the great saurian glittered as if he had the "koh-i-noor" itself in his head. Slowly, silently, nearer the boat moved, till within ten yards of the reptile. The glow of the lantern flashes along the barrel of the rifle for a few seconds; then came the ringing report. The light on the water instantly went out, and the glow of the lantern, now shining in a circle only a few feet in diameter over the place where it disappeared, showed only a few foamy bubbles and little whirlpools. Thirty seconds passed in silence, then an immense dark form sounded from the depths below above the surface of the water, and, rolling over on its back, showed the broad, yellow-white belly of an enormous alligator. The shuddering reptile remained otherwise motionless for a few minutes; then, spasmodically stretching and stiffening its ugly legs and feet, and leaping half its length in the air, fell back again, beating the water with its tail in blows sounding as loud as the report of the weapon which had slain him. "Moi tue li," muttered Paul in an accent of quiet triumph. His associate, after a few exclamations of more voluble admiration, rolled another cigarette, and quietly turned his boat off in search of other game. In a few hours of this hunting five alligators were shot.—Andrew Wilkinson, in Century.

## ARTIFICIAL BEAUTIFIERS.

**"This World Is All a Fleeting Show for Man's Illusion Given."**

The art of beautifying the complexion by artificial means is very old. The women of gray antiquity knew how to give their cheeks the rosy hue which nature had denied them. In Nineveh the practice of enameling was quite common. The skin was made smooth and clear with pumice-stone and then covered with a layer of white chemical preparations. A toilet case found in the ruins of Thebes contained a whole arsenal full of little bottles of perfumes and complexion medicines. The custom of painting the face was brought to Gaul and Germany by the Romans. A few centuries later one hundred different salves for the complexion were sold in the German market.

In modern times France has been the great manufacturer and consumer of cosmetics. In England, too, the use of them has been general. In 1670 the English parliament found it expedient to consider a bill to the effect that "all women, without distinction as to the age or rank, maidens as well as widows, who should deceive the male subjects of his majesty and mislead them into marriage by means of paint, salve, beauty water, false teeth, false Spanish wool, corsets or padded hips should be punished under the provisions of the law against sorcery and the marriage should be declared null." That old law was just too innocent for anything.

It undoubtedly fell into innocuous desuetude when it was found how the miserable old Sir Harcourt Courtleys were deceiving the female subjects of his majesty with plumpers, wigs, false teeth, dyed mustaches, corsets and the giddy manners of youth, assumed with great pain in company with the rheumatism of old age. A German statistician who is said to have accurate data concerning the use of cosmetics throughout the civilized world, estimates that the money which American women pay every year for cosmetics would pay for the painting of twenty-seven thousand houses at the expense of seventy-five dollars per house. This is held to be a slander from men of science whose faces are made ruddy by beer. The faces of women are their own and if they can be harmlessly improved by the use of an artificial bloom of youth it is strictly honest to put on the bloom.—San Francisco Call.

**Too High Priced for George.**

Washington's steward was a man named Fraunces, who liked good living and with whom Washington continually quarreled about the marketing. One time he brought a shad in February, and as Washington sat at dinner coming into the dining-room he was charmed and asked what fish it was.

"It is a shad," replied the steward. "A very fine shad. It was the only one in the market and I bought it for you."

"But what did you pay for it?" said Washington, sternly.

"It is a very fine shad," continued the steward, "and it is cooked to a turn."

"But I want to know the price—the price!"

"It cost three dollars," stammered out Fraunces.

"Take it away," said Washington, as he raised his hand; "take it away. It shall never be said that I set such an example of luxury and extravagance."

And with that he drove the steward out of the room, and the shad was eaten in the servants' kitchen.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

**Proposing Under Difficulties.**

What oddities we have seen at balls! Once, at the supper table, I saw a heavy dragoon deeply engaged with his lady. He was actually proposing, but at the moment was busy with an obstinate shoulder of lamb. In his agitation he lost control of his carving; the joint slipped and bounded from the table and fell on the floor between me and him. This was an awkward, unromantic contretemps, but, notwithstanding, the business came to a happy issue.—Gentleman's Magazine.

**Two Better Than One.**

Figgs—I suppose that you will admit that a cat can look at a king?

Iuggs—Yes; but I should hope he would know more than to beg a look than two.—N. Y. Truth.

## FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

**First Session.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—SENATE.—The free coinage silver bill and several radical alliance propositions and other measures looking to an extension of the circulation were summarily defeated in the senate finance committee to-day. Mr. Squire reported back adversely senate bill appropriating $50,000 for a monument and statue to the Ulysses S. Grant on ground belonging to the government in Washington, D. C.

HOUSE.—After the approval of the journal and the reference of several unimportant executive communications, Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, from the committee on rules reported back the resolution directing the committee on banking and currency to make an inquiry as to the failures of the Keystone and Spring Garden banks of Philadelphia. Mr. O'Neil of Massachusetts offered an amendment extending the inquiry so as to include the failure of the Maverick bank, of Boston. Agreed to. Mr. Dockery, offered a resolution directing the judiciary committee to inquire into the right of the secretary of the treasury to employ the fund of the gold reserve for current expenditures. Referred. Mr. Bacon, of New York, from the committee on banking and currency, reported a bill to promote the safety of National banks. House calendar.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—SENATE.—Senator Cullom introduced to-day the bill introduced in the house by Mr. O'Neil, of Missouri providing that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States or the District of Columbia, or by contractors working for the United States or the District of Columbia and providing penalties for the violation of the provision thereof.

HOUSE.—The most significant event in the proceedings of the house to-day was the report of the Bland free coinage bill by the committee on coinage weights and measures. The house also ordered an investigation of the pension bureau as managed by Commissioner Raum. Mr. Bacon, of New York, from the committee on banking and currency, called up in the house the bill for the better control and to promote the safety of national banks. The bill will be further considered to-morrow. Capt. Owens introduced a bill legalizing the records of the Indian office and authorizing the use of a seal by said office. Mr. Lacon introduced a bill to remove the charge of desertion against George W. Mennts, Company B, Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—SENATE.—Among the private bills introduced to-day were the following: For the relief of the heirs of Peter Poorman, by payment to them of $100 for loss sustained by said Poorman during the Morgan raid in 1863, to remove the charge of desertion from Edward Whitehouse alias Edward Williams, late of Company C, 105th O. V. I. and company B, 8th Connecticut Infantry; to increase the pension of R. Otto Lotz, formerly of Company B, 31 Battalion, Louisiana Volunteers from $8 to $25 per month. Several petitions were presented praying for legislation looking to the closing of the World's fair on Sunday. Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hare introduced a bill in the house to pay W. S. Hammaker, late postmaster at Findlay, O., $2,500 to reimburse him for [illegible] by him for necessary clerical assistance in the office from 1885 to 1889, it appearing that the increase of business was of such extraordinary character as to require such assistance; another bill to correct the military record of Wm. Watman, late first lieutenant of Company I, Eighteenth regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Pendleton, of West Virginia introduced a number of private pension bills. Mr. Wilson, of Kentucky introduced a bill to establish a soldiers' home in Paulaski, or Laurel or Whitely, or Knox or Bell counties, Ky. It appropriates $250,000 for the same, and is for honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion and the Mexican war, who, because of disabilities incurred in the service, are unable to earn a living. Mr. Caruth's bill for the relief of Henry S. Sanders was favorably reported to-day. The military academy appropriation bill was passed. The bill contains various reductions aggregating in the total about $50,000. The bill authorizing the postmaster general to credit Aquilla Jones, sr., late postmaster at Indianapolis Ind., in the final settlement of his accounts, with the sum of $2,438, the amount of loss sustained by him by robbery was discussed in committee of the whole, and recommended for passage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed authorizing the board of managers of National Soldiers homes to appoint their officers from soldiers who served in the late war without regard to rank. The speaker announced the appointment of the following committee to investigate the pension office: Messrs. Wheelock, (Mich.), Little, (New York), Dungan, (Ill.), Lind, (Minn.), and Brosius (Pa.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—SENATE.—Bills introduced: For the benefit of officers of U. S. revenue cutter service, giving them full pay when on leave of absence, placing Margaret M. Rice, widow of Chas. Rice, late private Company H, Fifty-first O. V. I., on the pension rolls at a rate of dollars per month. Petitions were presented from citizens of Indiana praying for the passage of a law authorizing the collection of state taxes on the issues of greenbacks. Petitions from citizens of Indiana, praying for an amendment to the constitution of the United States, providing for the election of the U. S. senator by the popular vote of the people. Mr. Manderson, from the committee on military affairs, reported back to the senate adversely bills for the increase of the infantry and artillery branches of the army, and reported in lieu of them a bill to reorganize the artillery and infantry branches of the army and to increase their efficiency, which was placed on the calendar.

HOUSE.—Bills introduced: To grant a pension to Elizabeth Miller, soldier's widow of the war of 1812, of Van Wert, O.; to grant a pension to Amelia Snow, soldier's widow of Paterson, O.; to grant an honorable discharge, etc., to Geo. Dilks, of Wapakoneta, O.; to place John Howitt, of Mouton, O., on the U. S. pension roll; to grant an honorable discharge to Thos. A. McLaughlin, of Lima, O.; to grant an honorable discharge to Geo. W. Mannis, of Greenville, O.; pensioning Susan E. DeLong, daughter of Abraham DeLong (deceased), of Van Wert, O., at the rate of $12 per month. On motion of Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, from the committee on military affairs, the house suspended the rules and passed a bill to establish lineal promotion in the army.

**Money for the Mississippi.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—After hearing from engineer officers of the government and delegations appointed to lay the matter before congress, the senate committee on commerce has decided to recommend the adoption of a most liberal policy for the improvement of the great internal water way furnished by the Mississippi river. A bill will be reported to the senate making an appropriation of $15,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river, whereof $10,000,000 shall be expended under the direction of the secretary of war, in accordance with such plans of the Mississippi river commission as may be approved by the chief of engineers, to build, repair and extend the levees, dykes, and other works on the river.

**Typhus Carriers in Chicago.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—A veritable pest-house was discovered by Officers Winnahold and McIntire, of the Harrison street station, who succeeded in running down seven of the olea Italians who arrived on the typhus-fever-infected steamer Missala, from Palermo, reaching New York January 30.

**Sarah Althea Found.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—Mrs. Terry has been found at the home of Madame Pleasance, a negro woman who was Mrs. Terry's nurse several years ago, and who has always been her firm friend. Mr. Terry's mind is still unsettled.

**Germany Uneasy About Socialism.**

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The German government is becoming more and more uneasy over the growth of socialism. The emperor would like to employ more energetic measures for its suppression. A definite policy has not yet been adopted, but we must expect soon to hear of a decision to take serious action.

**Frozen to Death.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 16.—Martin Naugand, of this city, was found in the roadway about three-fourths of a mile from his home in this city, frozen to death. He had been drinking, and evidently was unable to get home.

**Steamer Eugene Sinks in the Arkansas River.**

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 16.—The steamer Eugene, plying between Memphis and Pine Bluff, Ark., struck a snag five miles north of Helena and went to the bottom of the river. No lives were lost. The boat is worth $18,000, with no insurance. Four hundred bales of cotton and several hundred bags of cotton seed made up the cargo. The boat is the property of the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Co.

Sixty persons suspected of being anarchists have been arrested in Berlin.

**How's This!**

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

"I'm afwaid the guv'nah's mind is failing," said Chappie. "Awsked me this mawning if I knew how to speak the English language. Fawney!"—Indianapolis Journal.

**The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?**

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you book, beautiful lithographs or samples free.

What is the difference between birds n' a feather and women who wear high hats? The first flock together, the latter are scattered all over the theater.—Boston Journal.

The usual treatment of catarrh is very unsatisfactory, as thousands of despairing patients can testify. On this point a most worthy writer says: "Proper local treatment is positively necessary to success, but many, if not most, of the remedies in general use by physicians afford but temporary benefit. A cure certainly cannot be expected from snuffs, powders, douches and washes." Ely's Cream Balm, which is so highly commended by physicians and druggists, is a remedy which combines the important requisites of quick action, specific curative power with perfect safety and pleasantness to the patient.

For external use only—Trousers. To be taken in water—A bath. Shake before using—A dusty coat. A spoonful—A drunken lover.

**Pure and Wholesome Quality**

Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

Three scruples make a drachm, but most of the boys take the dram first and let the scruples come in at the second table.—Texas Siftings.

MR. C. C. CAMERALL, of Campbell's Cotton Compress Co., city of Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "Everybody finds relief shortly after using Bradycrotine for headache."

The old man in his second childhood is rarely as ridiculous as the young father in his first babyhood.—Indianapolis Journal.

COUGHS AND HOARSENESS.—The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes.

PEOPLE who never think of anybody but themselves are a wee little, no matter how big they feel.—Ram's Horn.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure sick headache, disordered liver and act like magic on the vital organs. For sale by all druggists.

MARRYING for wealth is gambling in boarding-house futures.—Binghamton Republican.

CURES Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

AMBITIOUS YOUTH—"Is that man you just bowed to your publisher?" Struggling Author—"No, that is my pawnbroker."—N. Y. Weekly.

It is always proper to call upon the superintendent of streets to mend his ways.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

NECESSITY has no law and is generally too poor to hire a lawyer.—Picayune.

War is a bad singer like a good cabbage! Because he has a hard head.

### THE MARKETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LIVESTOCK | | |
| HOGS—Common | | |
| SHEEP | | |
| LAMBS | | |
| FLOUR | | |
| GRAIN—Wheat | | |
| No. 3 red | | |
| Corn—No. 2 | | |
| Oats—No. 2 mixed | | |
| Rye—No. 2 | | |
| HAY—Prime to choice | 12 00 | @12 50 |
| TOBACCO—Medium Leaf | | |
| Good Leaf | | |
| PROVISIONS—Mess pork | | |
| Lard—Prime steam | | |
| BUTTER—Choice dairy | | |
| Prime to choice creamery | | |
| APPLES—Prime, per bbl | | |
| POTATOES—Per bbl | | |
| **NEW YORK** | | |
| FLOUR—Fair to fancy | | |
| GRAIN—Wheat—Ungraded red | | |
| No. 2 red | | |
| CORN—No. 2 mixed, new | | |
| Oats, mixed | | |
| PORK—New mess | | |
| LARD—Western steam | | |
| **CHICAGO** | | |
| FLOUR—Winter patents | | |
| GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red | | |
| No. 2 Chicago spring | | |
| Corn—No. 2 | | |
| Oats—No. 2 | | |
| PORK—Mess | | |
| LARD—Steam | | |
| **BALTIMORE** | | |
| FLOUR—Family | | |
| GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 | | |
| Corn—Mixed | | |
| Oats—Mixed | | |
| LARD—Refined | | |
| PORK—Mess | | |
| CATTLE—First quality | | |
| HOGS | | |
| **INDIANAPOLIS** | | |
| GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Red | | |
| Corn—No. 2 | | |
| Oats—No. 2 | | |
| **LOUISVILLE** | | |
| FLOUR—Winter patent | | |
| GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red | | |
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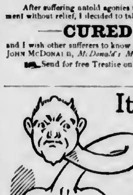

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